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Consideration Of Formosa's Future Postponed By UN

Lake Success, Nov. 15.

Fearful that Red China might plunge the Far East into war, the UN Political Committee today postponed indefinitely consideration of the future of Formosa, the last stronghold of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The majority agreed with American delegate John Foster Dulles that the risk of war made useless any UN talk now on a long range settlement of the question of Formosa.

The Committee voted 53 to 0 to shelve temporarily the Formosa issue. Even the Russians voted with the majority, but Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik said his government wanted the issue deleted from the Assembly instead of a mere postponement.

The Committee then decided to take up next Monday the Nationalist Chinese charges that the Soviet Union violated its treaty with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by supporting the Chinese Communists and is a threat to the peace of the Far East. The Committee vote was 14 to 8 to take up the Chinese charges, 36 abstaining.

DANGER OF WAR

Mr. Dulles told the Committee that the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, put the future of Formosa before the Assembly last September, that the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea had changed the picture.

Mr. Dulles said that "in the light of the conduct of this so called government (the Peking regime), things we cannot shut our eyes to—the intervention in North Korea, the invasion of Tibet, the great aid to Ho Chi-minh in Indo-China and the threats of invasion of Formosa—we face the situation, Mr. Chairman, or the risk, at least, that the whole area may be engulfed in aggressive war."

Reminding the Committee that the Security Council is dealing with the crisis of Red China's entry into North Korea, Mr. Dulles said debate on the related problem of Formosa might complicate the Council's task.

"The primary task of the Security Council is to do everything it possibly can to be sure that great disaster (war in the Orient) does not occur and the only reason, Mr. Chairman, why I suggested the postponement of the discussion here was lest by misadventure in the course of our debate here we might say something about this delicate problem which might make more difficult the already difficult task of the Security Council."

MacDonald On Way To Spore

London, Nov. 15.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, left here for Singapore by air tonight after routine consultations and a general exchange of views with the Government.

Asked about the possible speeding of war against terrorists in Malaya, he said: "It depends on how the campaign goes."

Mr. MacDonald has been in Britain for three weeks. He also visited Paris—Reuters.

'Lame Duck' Congress

Washington, Nov. 15.

President Truman is expected to announce at a news conference at 4 p.m. EST tomorrow whether he will call an early session of the "lame duck" Congress. The odds are that he will not, in view of Democratic losses in the November 7 Congressional elections. Several of Mr. Truman's Congressional lieutenants have said publicly that nothing can be gained by an early session.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Civil Centre For H.K.

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the City Hall Committee shed much new and interesting light on the subject of a civic centre for which the Colony has been agitating on and off for the past 12 years. The initiative which the committee has shown is commendable and has produced at least one concrete result—we now know that Government intends at some time or another to build a civic centre. It will be a relief to the public to know the Administration has got that far. The next question, and it was one discussed last night, is that of a site for the building. Here again Government appears to have gone a long way towards making up its mind. It anticipates a civic centre on part of the Connaught Road reclamation—reclamation which may be completed in two years' time. The City Hall Committee by a majority vote gave approval to this site and we imagine Hongkong generally will agree with the decision. In fact, it is doubtful whether a civic centre could be more attractively located. It would be central and, therefore, accessible, while the splendour of the building would be fully revealed from both sides of the harbour. And if, as one speaker last night suggested, part of this reclamation is to be developed in such a way as to integrate Statue Square, then it would appear that in due course the Square, which recently has been "desecrated", will be reconverted into a pleasant green space. For it must be laid down that there shall be attractive approaches to the civic centre, and one of those approaches, presumably, will

be Statue Square. Government, quite naturally, takes the traditional attitude to the question of how much shall be spent on building a city hall. The amount has to be voted, says Government, and that cannot be done too far in advance because funds must be found from the annual budget. This is not unreasonable, but we still cannot see any reason for Government doing nothing further about a civic centre until the reclamation work has been completed. There is the matter of the most suitable design for a civic centre and what purposes the building is to serve. A civic centre, if it is to be worthy of the name, should include a museum, a library, a theatre and a chamber where the Legislative Council and other bodies could conduct their meetings. There is, probably an abundance of ideas on this subject available to Government if it cares to give encouragement to the public to express them. Elsewhere interest in a project of this importance has been stimulated by officially-sponsored competitions. Those can be particularly valuable for obtaining attractive architectural designs. A civic centre is something essentially for the people, and the people, therefore, need to be encouraged as much as possible to take an active interest in the project. There must be no official fait accompli about the building of a city hall. Government has ample opportunity for creating helpful public interest in the subject, especially in the way of promoting competitions for the best ideas and suggestions.

U.N. PLANES WIPE OUT BORDER TOWN

British Troops Feel The Cold

From Bernard Wickstead With the British Forces.

Nov. 15.

My Siberian winter, comrades and the Communists are still mighty uncomfortable in their exposed hill-top positions beyond the Chongchun River.

Because the Brigade thought it was returning to Hongkong before the real winter began, their supplies of blankets were inadequate for comfort.

Some had only two blankets apiece and few had much sleep last night. Fortunately the enemy are quiet for the moment in the British sector.

This morning, the Brigade's commander, Colonel Neilson, put down his shaving brush after looking at the weather and when he picked it up again it was frozen stiff.

Prison For Palace Thief

London, Nov. 15.

Douglas Monroe, 35-year-old unemployed seaman who sneaked into Buckingham Palace, stole a dispatch box and slipped out unnoticed, was sentenced today to a year in gaol.

Monroe was captured by Palace guards when he tried to get back into the Royal residence a second time after his theft the night of October 12. He said after his arrest he had been drinking heavily and was "looking for a place to sleep."

The prosecutor told the Court the dispatch box contained papers of no importance. The box and its contents later were found in a dust bin.—Associated Press.

28 ARRESTED IN BOLIVIA

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 15.

Twenty-eight persons have been arrested in connection with an abortive revolutionary plot, the police announced today.

Ronald Monje, a cashed Army captain listed as the head of the subversive movement, was arrested last night, as was Alberto Taborga, cashed major and one of the prominent plotters, police said.

Most of those held were members of the totalitarian National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and of the Socialist Falange, according to the report. They had planned to terrorise the city by throwing bombs against key places and to attack the government palace in the ensuing confusion.—United Press.

45,000 Incendiary Bombs Dropped

Fire-bombing Superforts "completely wiped out" the North Korean border city of Hoeryong as a supply and communications centre in a 30-plane strike on Wednesday noon, the Air Force said today as UN planes roared out again this morning.

Huge wind-whipped fires started by 45,000 incendiary bombs the B-29s poured into the city in a 11-minute raid and neutralised it as a supply centre, reports from Okinawa and Japan-based B-29s said.

"It was one of our best strikes," said Major William P. Wood of Tampa, Florida. "The bombs started at the edge of the target and went right through until the whole area was covered with flames. A brisk ground wind fanned the fires we started."

Tail-gunner Sgt. Charles A. Iversen of Erie, Pennsylvania, said that smoke rose 5,000 feet above the target, most of it a dirty grey. "But there was one billow of dark, black smoke coming up from about where the marshalling yard was located," he said. It was believed that this was from oil tank cars of ammunition.

First reports said there was no opposition but the crews later reported that there were three isolated anti-aircraft bursts. They said some enemy jet fighters—MiG-15s—were sighted in some distance but they did not attempt to attack the Superforts.

The Air Force said the weather forecast for Korea today was for scattered low clouds, overcast and some snow flurries. However, another full-scale attack by B-29s and bombers was anticipated against lines and centres and troop areas in front of the slowly expanding United Nations front.

The Hoeryong attack was the northernmost penetration of the Korean air war and the 12th fire raid on North Korean traffic centres since November 5.

Fifth Air Force planes flew approximately 250 effective sorties on Wednesday, a GHQ release said and killed an estimated 375 enemy troops, including 800 at Kumhwa, behind the UN lines. F-80 jets and F-51 Mustangs hit a command post there in a surprise raid.

MANY STRIKES

They also set fire to three fuel dumps at Hwasandong, and destroyed eight buildings containing troops and supplies at Kangniam.

Fighter-bombers on armed reconnaissance struck at dozens of towns, cities and other targets in the area just north of the UN front, destroying railway cars, a tunnel, supply buildings, vehicles and killing troops, the release said. Two locomotives and four supply dumps were heavily damaged at Hwajundong.

B-26 light bombers flying from Japan bases hit a railway bridge three miles south of Mupyeong-ni which is 30 miles north of Huihoun. They also strafed troop positions and supply areas in Unsan where a First Cavalry Division regiment was cut off and suffered heavy losses several weeks ago.

Sgt. Staff Nyle S. Mickey of Houston, Texas, said explosive fires were started by a large flight of B-29s at Choson. The Cargo Command flew more than 1,200 tons of winter clothing, fuel, ammunition and supplies into Korea on Wednesday.

On the ground, United States infantrymen were fighting on the coldest battlefields in American military history and winter has hardly begun.

The northwest front again today was relatively quiet, according to early morning reports.

A First Cavalry Division spokesman said that 90 percent of armed reconnaissance flights of the last few days have reported sighting no movement of the enemy south from the Yalu River.—United Press.

Turk Warships Visit Greece

Athens, Nov. 15.

Two Turkish destroyers, the Benizli and the Sayazli, are present on a Mediterranean cruise, arrived in Piraeus Bay today for a three-day visit with 30 Greek warships.

SHE HELPS TO DEMOLISH HER HUMBLE DWELLING



Over 2,000 wooden squatters huts were pulled down yesterday between Cassway Bay and North Point and in many instances the squatters assisted Sanitary Department coolies in the task. This picture shows one woman, casting away some of the wooden slats which had previously helped to make her a humble dwelling.—Staff Photographer.

Death Of Two Old Residents

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Adolph Zimmern, an old resident of Hongkong and head of a well-known family prominent in business and sporting circles.

Aged 80, the late Mr. Zimmern was for many years a familiar figure in the local stock market. He retired some years ago. He is survived by his widow, three sons, Fred, Francis and Archie, and a daughter, Mrs. Norah Lee.

The funeral will take place tomorrow, the cortege passing the Monument, Happy Valley, at 4 p.m.

MRS HELEN LOGAN

News has been received in Hongkong of the sudden death on November 2, at Forest Hill, Aberdeen, of Mrs. Helen (Ellie) Halden Logan, wife of Mr. James Stanley Logan, formerly of the GPO Telecommunications.

Mrs. Logan, who was 52 years of age, came to Hongkong to be married in 1928 and she resided here until the evacuation of women in 1940. She remained in Adelaide, South Australia, during the Pacific War, returning to England in 1945.

Mrs. Logan will be remembered in Hongkong as an outstanding contralto. She gave many song recitals over the old ZBW station and also appeared frequently at concerts. While in Australia, Mrs. Logan gave a broadcast recital of Scottish songs from the GPO station.

She was married to Mr. James Stanley Logan, who died in 1945.

U.S. Aid For Chiang

ECA Chief Heading For Taipei

Manila, Nov. 15.

Economic Co-operation Administration Chief William C. Foster and party departed from Clark Field for Taipei, Formosa, where two days of discussions with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government on American aid is scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Foster's forthright declaration that the United States will exercise the same type of supervision over spending of American funds here that it has used in connection with aid to European countries won editorial praise. Before his arrival the general tone of the report of the Bell economic survey mission here that Philippines sovereignty might be infringed.

The agreement signed by Mr. Foster and Mr. Quirino was approved by the Congress of both countries before becoming effective.

Mr. Allen Griffin, ECA Far East Division Chief, accompanied Mr. Foster to Taipei.—Associated Press.

Huko Kill Three Policemen

Manila, Nov. 15.

Three policemen and one villager were reported killed today in a clash between Hukos and Philippine police in Bulacan.

Burma Invaded

Reports Paper

Rangoon, Nov. 15.

The newspaper Rangoon Daily declared today that Chinese Communist detachments, apparently having a short cut into southern Burma, have invaded the north tip of Burma. Official confirmation was lacking.

The newspaper said the Chinese have penetrated 50 miles into Burma's territory, to the Kachin village of Laikhaning and are approaching the city of Fatao, a gateway to high mountain passes into Tibet.—Associated Press.

Russians' Latest Accusation

Alleged Attack By U.S. Jet Plane

Berlin, Nov. 15.

The Russians charged angrily tonight that an American jet fighter plane "attacked" a Soviet plane flying France's No. 1 Communist leader to Moscow, by making passes at it as it flew over the United States occupation zone.

General Vassily Chulikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission, said in a letter of protest to the United States High Commissioner, Mr. John McCloy, that the alleged "attack" constituted a "deliberate provocation" and asked "severe punishment of the culprit."

M. Maurice Thorez, sitting French Communist leader, was flown to Moscow from Paris last Saturday via the American occupation zone for clinical treatment after he had suffered a cerebral haemorrhage. Mr. Thorez flew in the private plane of the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky who is now attending the United Nations Assembly meeting in New York. With Mr. Thorez was M. Auguste Lecocq, France's No. 3 Communist.

General Chulikov alleged that the American plane, an F-84 Thunderbolt, flew within 10 metres (33 feet) of the Soviet plane, darted away and came back again.

"At this moment our plane disappeared in the clouds," said General Chulikov. "The serious danger to the Soviet plane which arose as a consequence of the attack by the American plane was averted only thanks to the resourcefulness of the Soviet plane."

Princess Gives Birth

Lausanne, Nov. 15.

Princess Anne of Rumania, wife of ex-King Michael, today gave birth to a girl at 8.45 p.m. The baby weighed 10 pounds 4 ounces. Both the mother and child are doing well.—Reuters.

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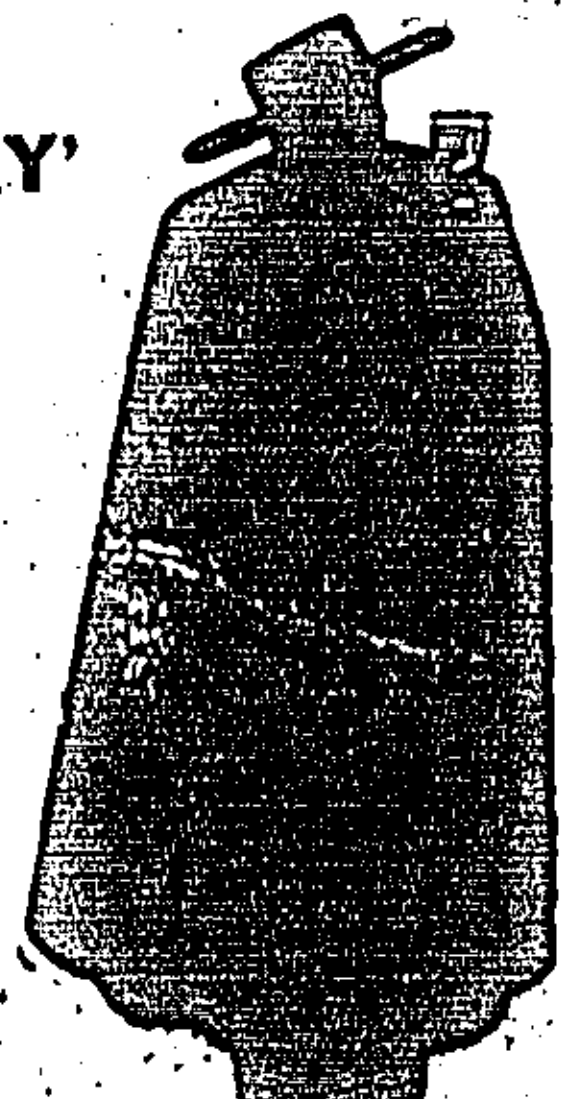
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Gandhi Letters To Be Filmed

New Delhi, Nov. 15. Letters from Mahatma Gandhi in his own hand to Cochin, Leo Valdez, and General Jan Smuts are shortly to be filmed here on microfilm brought from America.—Reuter.

RIOTING AGAINST BRITAIN

Cairo, Nov. 15.

One Egyptian student was killed and 36 students and one policeman injured on Wednesday in a political riot aimed at getting British troops out of the Suez Canal zone. The disturbance was broken down.

The riot set a turbulent background for the opening of Parliament on Thursday. Anglo-Egyptian relations will figure prominently, and there are indications the session should be one of the most hectic in years. The riot started when students broke into the premises of the weekly newspaper Al-Nahar el Yom. Hundreds of other angry students demonstrated outside the British embassy, demanding immediate evacuation of British troops from the Suez area.

One thousand high school students paraded peacefully through the streets cheering for King Farouk and Premier-Mustapha el Nahas Pasha. In the new session of Parliament the opposition Saadist Party will challenge the Wafd Government to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 under which Britain retained the Suez base until 1956.

NOT PROBABLE

Sources close to the cabinet doubted that the Premier would unilaterally denounce the treaty. But he was expected to state emphatically that, in Egypt's view, the treaty had outlived its purpose and conflicted with the United Nations Charter. Other matters which will put the Government to stern test centre around the army and the Moslem Brotherhood, a powerful extremist organisation outlawed late in 1948 after the former Premier, Nakhmud Fahmy el Nokrashi, was assassinated by a Brotherhood member.

The Wafdists have announced their intention to lift the ban on the Brotherhood despite strong opposition from other parties.

Several high army officers, including nine lieutenant-generals, resigned today following the appointment of Lieutenant General Hussein Farid Bay as acting chief of staff of the army.

PASSED OVER

Lieutenant General Fund Sadek Pasha, former commander of the armed forces in Palestine, asked King Farouk to be placed on the retired list. Eight other lieutenant-generals immediately followed suit. It was said they felt they had been passed over by one of their juniors.—United Press.

Suspected Communists Tried Suicide

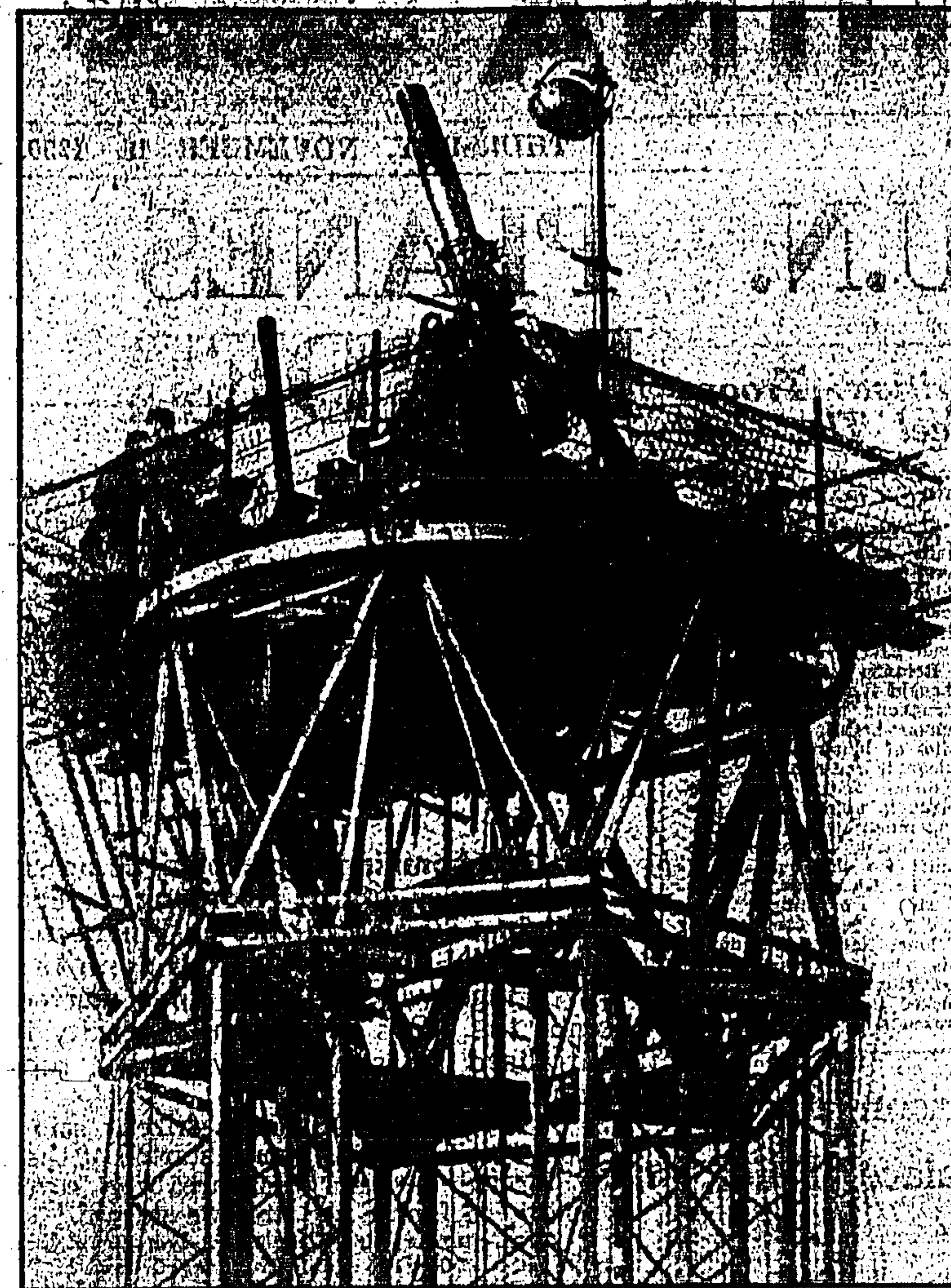
Seoul, Nov. 15.

The Korean police today arrested two men, described as "Communist leaders," after a fight, during which the suspects tried to commit suicide.

The arrested men, Rhee Rim Soo, chief secretary of the People's Labour Party, and Cho Han Yong, director of the Party Propaganda Bureau, were discovered hiding in a house in the centre of Seoul. They attacked the policemen who arrested them and then tried to slash their wrists with knives.

The police described the People's Labour Party as a "Communist line organisation."—Reuter.

FESTIVAL GUN POINTS TO THE MOON FROM TOP OF THE OLD SHOT TOWER



Earlier this week the "China Mail" published a picture showing the 3.7 anti-aircraft gun, which will support a radar set "shooting" beams to the moon at the Festival of Britain, at the foot of the Shot Tower. Above the gun is shown in position on top of the Tower. Last month, when a five-ton gun was being hauled into position, it crashed 150 ft. inside the Tower, injuring a gunner.—London Express Service.

Ulster Battalion Engaged With Red Guerilla Force

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Most of the serious fighting in Korea today consisted of increasing guerilla attacks behind the United Nations line just north of Seoul, the capital of South Korea, where a Royal Ulster Rifles battalion was engaged.

Guerillas also engaged a considerable number of other troops, including the recently arrived Turkish and Philippines contingents.

Staff officers predicted tonight that the guerillas would become more active as the cold weather set in. "They will begin coming down from the hills more frequently in search of food and shelter," an officer said.

In North Korea the United Nations troops fighting on the North-West front prepared for what may be their last battle before Arctic winter conditions bring fighting to a standstill.

It seemed almost certain that only one more major effort will be possible before snow and ice stop large-scale operations. Time is running short for the United Nations troops, who are beginning to feel the effects of the cold weather, which is not yet at its bitterest.

The temperature in Seoul dropped today to 13 degrees Fahrenheit—19 degrees below zero—the Korean winter.

Reports said that further north, on the battlefield, temperatures were several degrees lower.

An icy wind from the Manchurian mountains swept down on American, British, Australian, and South Korean troops dug

in on their new defence line about 10 miles north of the Chongchon River.

GAIN CONSOLIDATED

The United Nations forces consolidated their slight gains of the past week, enlarging their defence perimeter. They are now firmly established around the Anju bridgehead, a vital supply crossing from the south.

Communist troops had again withdrawn slightly and appeared to be digging in nearer the Chinese frontier about two miles from the United Nations line.

United Nations troops, shivering with cold, were regrouping and reorganising for a fresh drive and convoys slowly picked their way up the main route to the North with supplies.

But whether any new attack would be limited or would aim at reaching the Manchurian border was doubtful, depending mainly on the extent of the Chinese Communist intervention.

British Commonwealth and American patrols pushed forward three and four miles without resistance on the left of the North-Western sector—finding in some places well-placed camouflaged positions abandoned by the enemy.

DEFENCE LINE

General MacArthur's briefing officer said today that the Chinese Communist—believed now to total 100,000—were constructing strong defence positions further northwest with the North Koreans forming a screening force. "It was officially estimated that about 27,000 Chinese

troops were in action on the Chongchon River front.

British patrols moved quietly today through Falcoun, scene of recent heavy fighting eight miles north of the river, and pushed 1,000 yards beyond without meeting any enemy.

Troops of the United States 1st Cavalry Division were reported to have occupied equally peacefully the trouble spots of Womni and Yonghyon, a few miles to right.

The American Seventh Infantry Division was meeting moderate opposition on the eastern coast in a drive said to be aimed at the Manchurian border or 30 miles to the north.

American Marines took Hagaru, at the southern tip of the Chosin Reservoir, further inland, after a seven-mile advance.—Reuter.

Atom Scientist 'Peace' Delegate

Brussels, Nov. 15.

Professor Max Cosyns, head of Belgium's nuclear research centre, is a member of the 25-strong Belgian delegation to the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. It was learned here today.

Professor Cosyns is President of Belgium's Communist "Union for the Defence of Peace."

The Belgian research centre is part of the University of Brussels, a private institution. Both are subsidised by the State.

Professor Cosyns, though a leading "Peace Partisan" is not a member of the Communist Party.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN NEPAL

ALLEGATION OF INTERVENTION BY FOREIGN ELEMENTS

London, Nov. 15.

The Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, has kept the British Government fully posted with all information available to the Indian Government over developments in Nepal.

Mr Menon has seen Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, more than once during the week and Mr Patrick Gordon Walker, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, three times.

According to well-informed sources, the Government of India is understood to have told the British Government that, according to their information, the insurgents in Nepal have derived their strength both in men and arms from within the State.

The Government of India have insisted that there is no question of any part of Indian territory being used by the insurgents as a base for insurgent operations.

The Nepalese Ambassador in London, General Shankar Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, was present at an Indian Embassy function last evening. He was seen having a long and friendly conversation with the Indian High Commissioner.

While nothing is known of what transpired between the two, it is known that the Nepalese Ambassador here takes the view that the present trouble in Nepal is due to foreign intervention.

Nepal Embassy circles refuse to elaborate on this reference to foreign intervention, whether they refer only to the large Nepal elements resident in India and who have been carrying on some sort of political agitation for reforms in Nepal for some time now, or to active support from foreign elements, not necessarily Indians.

General Shanker denied tonight that he has urged the British Government to press the Indian Government to refrain from assisting the Nepalese Congress insurgents.

He was commenting on an Indian newspaper report from Katmandu that a radio message had been sent to him asking him to see the Prime Minister and seek his good offices in the matter.

He told Reuter that he had not seen Mr Attlee and his only visit to the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, was to acquaint Mr Bevin with the fact that King Tribhuvan had been deposed and had been succeeded on the throne of Nepal by his three-year-old grandson.

ACROSS THE BORDER "Britain is our oldest ally," he said. "Naturally as our country is concerned with affairs in our country, we respect her goodwill."

Mr Pandit Nehru, he said, that his Government is not going to intervene in Nepal. That is a very friendly gesture which we all appreciate.

Talking of the insurgent movement, General Shanker said: "These Nepalese Congress raiders have come from across the Indian border as they themselves say."

"They carry arms and ammunition which cannot be found in the open market in Nepal, for that matter, in India. How can anybody believe that they are an underground movement?"

"The Nepalese Congress Party's members are not numerous inside Nepal, though there are sporadic elements. Outside, however, they have a very good following."

"Unless the raiders get reinforcements and arms from outside, they will be no match for the Government forces. They will be mopped up. Once the insurrection is crushed the Government will take whatever steps the situation demands."

The Ambassador, who is himself a brother of the Prime Minister of Nepal and a cousin of the ex-king, denied that there was a quarrel between the Rana and the King's family. "For more than a hundred years the King has had no hand and no voice in the Government of Nepal. The King is completely outside politics and cannot demand any powers."—Reuter.

REPORTS UNFOUNDED London, Nov. 15. Reports from Nepal that the Nepalese Ambassador to Britain is being instructed to urge Mr Ernest Bevin to advise India against aiding the Nepalese

Two Britons Detained By Russians

London, Nov. 15.

Russia has refused to release two Britons held under detention in Germany until the British authorities hand over a Soviet officer who had sought asylum with them, a Foreign Office spokesman stated today.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that Sir David Kelly, the British Ambassador in Moscow, had made representations with Russia against the detention of a Royal Air Force officer, Flight Lieutenant John Driver, a private soldier, Sapper John William Bennett, by the Soviet authorities in Germany.

He said the return of the men had been made conditional on the handing over of a Red Army lieutenant who had sought asylum with the British authorities.

Flight Lieutenant Driver, force-landed in the Soviet Zone of Germany because of bad weather when piloting a fighter aircraft from Britain on the night of September 5.

Sapper Bennett, a guard on a military goods train from the British Zone to Berlin, was accidentally left behind when the train halted in the Soviet Zone on the night of September 6/7.—Reuter.

Tito Accepts Conditions For US Loan

Belgrade, Nov. 15.

Marshal Tito has approved the American plan to give Yugoslavia an estimated \$20,000,000 immediately in exchange for food relief under the United States mutual assistance act, thereby linking his country to the nations pledged to combat Soviet aggression.

Marshal Tito has informed the United States Embassy of his agreement to the four stipulations which the American Congress insists that every man benefiting from MAP must accept in advance.

Marshal Tito thereby accepted the policies and purposes of the act aimed at combating Soviet aggression. Diplomatic observers regard the American-Yugoslav agreement as being as close to a treaty as possible without formally being one.—United Press.

TURKEY ACCUSED

Frankfurt, Nov. 15.

The Bulgarian newspaper Rabnotochniko Delo today accused Turkey of having Turkish emigrants from Bulgaria on American orders.

An editorial broadcast by the official agency Bulgartele said that American diplomatic and Marshall Plan officials in Turkey were "calling the time" for the Turkish action in closing frontiers to Bulgarians of Turkish origin leaving for Turkey.—United Press.

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"Birdseye" Frozen Whole Strawberry 10 oz pkt \$1.25



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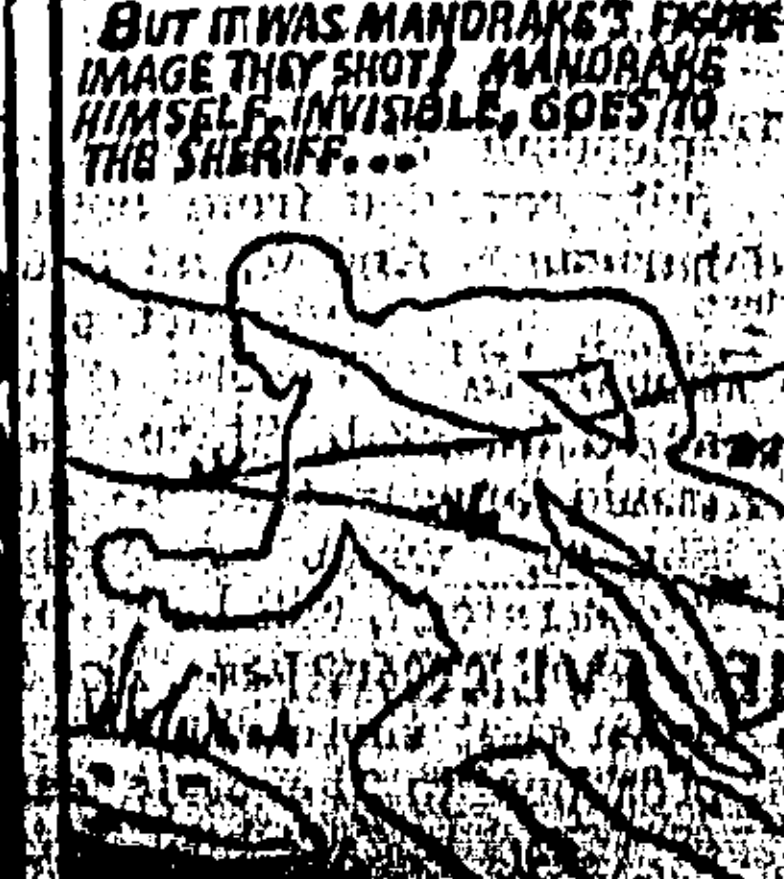
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THE DAIRY FARM

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lep Falk and Paul Davis



APPRENTICE RIDERS FOR THE GUNS



Apprentices from racing stables in many parts of Britain have responded to an appeal to join the King's Troop of the Royal Artillery as part of their National Service. The apprentices come from famous racing stables at Newbury and Newmarket, and will be trained at St. John's Wood Barracks. Throughout their service they will be able to serve with horses.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY BECOMES CLEARER

London, Nov. 15. The British authorities believe the pressure against Korea and Indo-China plus the ferment breeding along India's northern border stems from one source alone—Russia.

They attribute all three to Soviet strategy aimed at dispersing the West's rearmament efforts by diversionary tactics.

Attitude On For World Peace

London, Nov. 5. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery declared tonight that the "battle for world peace" was on and the nations were "grouping themselves for what might come."

Lord Montgomery, Chairman of the Western Union Committee, was addressing the Anglo-Brazilian Society's annual dinner in London.

"The trouble today is that the world is split by two conflicting ideologies, doctrines or moral codes," he said. "The dividing line in the West runs through the middle of Germany and cuts Europe in two. The question arises whether Europe, and Germany, can remain thus divided indefinitely."

—Reuter.

Nine Killed In Express Disaster

Oso, Nov. 15. Oso's "Lightning Express" hit a goods wagon at full speed on the main Norwegian South Coast line at Hultsbo today, killing at least nine passengers and seriously injuring 30 to 40 others.

The express was practically cut in two by the impact, eyewitnesses reported.

Rescue workers were still searching the wreckage tonight. They said that it was still possible that more victims would be found.

The wreckage was strewn all over the line. The passengers' bodies were scattered all about. Among them were an overcoat and a hat and a man's doll. —Reuter.

APC Asked For A Refund By ECA

Washington, Nov. 15. The ECA said today that it had asked the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation to refund \$43,851 because of "overpricing" of ECA-financed aviation petrol and fuel oil shipped from the East Indies to China in 1948. —United Press.

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BRITISH OBJECTIVES IN THE FAR EAST

Helping Early Return To Peaceful Conditions

London, Nov. 15. Britain's prime objective in the Far East and, above all, in her relations with China, remained to do everything possible to help an early return to more peaceful conditions.

Lord Henderson, Joint Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said this tonight. On Korea, he said: "Our task is to bring hostilities to an end as early as possible and to assist in setting up an independent, democratic Korea."

Lord Henderson also referred to Tibet, voicing Britain's support for the stand which India has taken.

His actual words on this subject were: "The British Government fully support the attitude of the Indian Government in regard to the invasion of Tibet by Chinese troops."

He said that in a few days the Government would publish the plan for economic development of South and South-East Asia. He thought it was both realistic and practical.

Speaking in the House of Lords in the course of a debate there, Lord Henderson also commented on Western European defence.

NOT SO REMOTE

He said there was "some reason to believe" that a general agreement on how Germany could contribute to Western European defence was "not so remote" as it seemed at the end of the recent Washington Atlantic Pact talks.

He said that the British Government was confident that a settlement would be found on how Germany make her contribution and that integrated forces under a Supreme Commander would be produced.

"The problem before us," he said, "is to try to bring about some rapprochement between the views of the North Atlantic Powers who are prepared to discuss the American plan and those of the French plan and to reach a general agreement on how the German forces can be set up."

Missouri Refuels In Blizzard

U.S.S. Missouri, Nov. 15. The "Mighty Mo," its deck covered with three inches of new snow, refueled off the Korean north-east coast on Wednesday in a raging 35-mile-per-hour blizzard that cut visibility to 200 yards.

The Missouri and other Seventh Fleet units nuzzled two at a time at the sides of oil tankers pitching in 12-foot seas, while mail, personnel, ammunition and provisions were also transferred.

Winds of 55 miles per hour and temperatures of four degrees below zero failed to halt operations aboard the carrier Philippine Sea, craning farther north in the same waters.

Eight jets and 15 Skyraiders and Corsairs soared off the carrier's rolling decks to blast the steel and concrete Yalu river bridges at Hyesinjin. —United Press.

Home Guard Being Revived In Britain

London, Nov. 15. Britain is to revive the Home Guard, the spare-time civilian army raised to protect Britain from invaders during the war.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, announced this today.

Plans are going ahead immediately, though the force will not be enrolled before an actual emergency arises, he told the House of Commons.

Mr. Shinwell said that the first steps towards planning the new Home Guard would be the appointment of a Home Guard adviser in each Army Command to ensure that a substantial force could be enrolled, organized and armed within a few weeks. —Reuter.

France Votes To Go Ahead

Paris, Nov. 15. The French National Assembly voted 393 to 184 on Wednesday for increased powers and authority for the 15-nation Council of Europe.

The vote came after two former French premiers, Georges Bidault and Paul Reynaud, warned of the urgency of creating a United Europe without delay, with or without British support.

The vote was taken at the end of the debate on the 51 recommendations made by the Council's Assembly in Strasbourg. Most of the recommendations were ignored by the Council's Committee of Ministers in Rome earlier this month, but the Assembly's vote amounted to a request to the French Government to continue to push for their adoption. —United Press.

Peking Relations With Finland

San Francisco, Nov. 15. The People's Republic of China and the Finnish Republic have agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives, according to Peking Radio tonight.

The agreement was reached on October 23.

The Radio also reported that the Finnish Government had appointed Mr. Hugo Valvanne, its Minister to India, to serve concurrently as Minister to the People's Republic of China.

In its turn, the Republic of China had appointed General Rong Ping, its Minister to Sweden, to serve concurrently as Minister to Finland. —Reuter.

Risked His Life To Save A Book

Korea, Nov. 15. Sergeant Noel (Doc) Tampling, of the Australian Army Medical Corps, is a brave man—and a stubborn one. He advanced alone under Communist sub-machine gun fire to rescue a book.

It happened during the Allied retreat to the Chongchon river line in north-west Korea.

The Australian battalion's medical aid post had been set up in a roadside ditch south of Pochon where Captain B. H. Gaudvill, R.A.M.C., Sergeant Tampling and two other corpsmen, treated wounded by the light of a trouble lamp, borrowed from a three-ton lorry.

The Communists broke through and forced another retreat. The medical aid post was abandoned only when machinegun fire forced them back. But Doc Tampling discovered that a sick report book had been left behind.

"A few hundred yards would have cost me my life," he said. —United Press.

Journalist's Life Risked To Save A Book

But the Sergeant, went forward to retrieve it.

The Reds spotted him and opened up with burp guns. They were firing too high for effect, and Doc carried on, got his sick book, ducked and darted, and made it back to safety.

Other members of the forward medical post are Corporal Roy Edwards and Private H. (Pop) Owens. When casualties are heavy, Chaplain E. B. Phillips pitches in to help the medics. At one time the post was a North Korean "hub" but it had been abandoned after the "Korean" attack. —United Press.

Paper Famine In Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Nov. 15. The independent newspaper La Prensa received a last-minute allocation of Newsprint today enough to enable it to continue publication for at least one more day.

Paper being unloaded in Buenos Aires harbour was made available after La Prensa announced it had run out of newsprint. —United Press.

PEER'S ATTACK ON SCAP

London, Nov. 15. Lord Chorley, a Labour peer, said tonight that General MacArthur must bear much of the blame if a third World War should break out in the next few months.

Speaking during a foreign policy debate in the House of Lords, Lord Chorley said "The conquest of North Korea played directly into the hands of those who have been promulgating the view that the United States particularly and the English-speaking world have imperialist designs in the Far East."

"MacArthur is a brilliant soldier but not a great statesman," he said. "If there is a third World War in the next few months, MacArthur will have to share a great deal of the responsibility for bringing it about."

He did not elaborate.

The Marquess of Salisbury, Conservative leader in the Lords, said American and British diplomacy had failed because they tended to write off as hopeless, attempts to convince Russia that the West wants peace.

ASIA SMOULDERING

Lord Salisbury supported the Government in trying to get Communist China into the United Nations and said that if this had been done sooner he doubted whether the Korean war would have started or that the Chinese would have invaded Tibet.

He added: "Asia can go on smouldering for quite a time without bringing about a general conflagration."

"In Europe, any unconsidered act either by Russia or the Western Allies is liable to unleash immediately a general conflict." —United Press.

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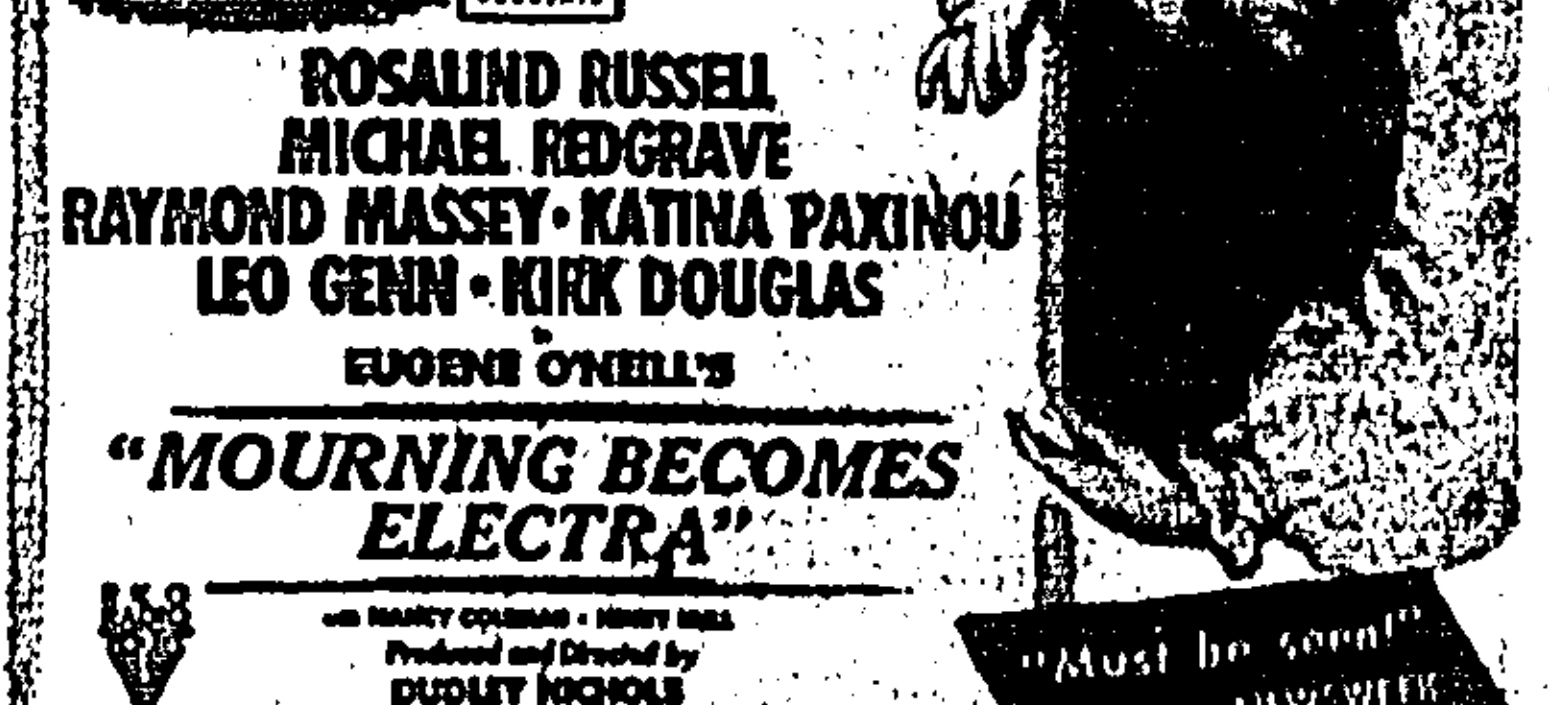
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THE TRAIL

DALLAS, TEXAS

TUESDAY

DON IDDON'S
DIARYALL that the visiting
Englishman needs to
get along in Texas is
his British accent. It also
helps to scatter some com-
pliments around.Frequently, but not more
than once per hour, it is sound
policy to say: "Texas is the
biggest, best, wealthiest, fight-
ingest place on earth. Its
women are the best-dressed
and most beautiful; its men
the toughest and handsomest;
its cities the cleanest, most ad-
vanced in the world."I am staying in Dallas, the
finest city in Texas. Nearby is
Fort Worth, also the finest city
in Texas.

It is all true

A QUICK plane ride, away is
Houston, another finest
city, and away down towards
Mexico is San Antonio, indis-
putably the finest. You see
what I mean?Everything you have ever
heard about Texas is true. If
anything, its big, brash, swag-
gering, warm-hearted people
have been guilty of understat-
ing it for years.This is more than a huge
State, one-twelfth the size of
the entire United States—it is
a giant country on its own.The folks here don't describe
themselves as Americans. They
say "We are Texans."There is nowhere else like
Texas on the great globe it-
self.I arrived here, after a rou-
tine flight from New York,
knowing no one in Dallas, and
then things began to happen.
Practically the first man I
bumped into was Tom Gooch,
proprietor of Dallas Times
Herald.He said: "Didn't I meet you
seven years ago in the parlour
car of a train from Washing-
ton?"

Never wealthier

AFTER that it was easy. In
no time at all I was deep
in oil and cattle, millionaires,
ranch tycoons, bankers, cow-
boys, and speculators. With
them were, of course, the
world's most beautiful and
best-dressed women.It is turning out to be a very
pleasant stay indeed. For one
thing, Texas has never been
wealthier. It drips oil and
money.There are more huge fort-
unes here than probably in
the rest of the country put to-
gether.Everyone, except the Negroes
and Mexicans, is knee-deep in
the dollars, and it is the profound
belief of the Texans that this
happy state of affairs is going
to last indefinitely.Texans have told me, serious-
ly: "Within 50 years we will
have outstripped New York
and London, and maybe both
of them combined. We've got
the whole world licked in
money, guts, and 'know how'."Perhaps they have. The self-
confidence, the lavish expendi-
ture and waste, of course, the
world's most beautiful and
best-dressed women.When you order a steak it is
a foot long and two inches
thick—enough for a family of
five. When you order a drink
of liquor you get it by the
bottle, because bars and saloons
sell only beer. The beer some-
times is free.Dallas is the sophisticated
metropolis of Texas.You must not imagine that
it is too sophisticated. At the
moment the Texas State Fair
is here, and the other night I
saw red-shirted cowhands rid-
ing their broncos on the pavements,
with bottles of beer tilted to
their lips. There were shouts
of "Yippee!" Brass bands
blared and the girls and boys
snaked-danced in the streets.The "cultured" Texan frowns
on these antics. He thinks the
relaxing era of Bourbon
steak, brandy, and blonde, of the
six-shooter and the bowl of
chili. Both smoking, should
belong to the past.He is passionately and pain-
fully pursuing art and letters.
Dallas is to be the Athens of
the Alamo Fields.Most of the streets in Dal-
las are a combination of Black-
pool illuminations and Broad-
way. They assault the eyes
with glitter and dazzle. They
are on fire.

Feminine fashion

YET, and here is the para-
dox, the women of Dallas
shun such blatant ostentation.
They are superbly dressed inPride in the
fabulous Lone
Star State lies
deep in the
heart of Texas...quiet, beautifully cut costumes
and dresses.Although surrounded by vul-
garity, they are poised and
chic, as smart as Mayfair or
Paris or New York.Texans are the only people
on earth who spend more
money on clothes per year
than on food and shelter. This
is a frightening statistic, but
the Texans are proud of it, as
they are proud of everything
in and of the Lone Star State.And they have right to be
proud of their Fair. This is
not the world's biggest—I shall
have to whisper this—
Toronto's Fair draws more
paying customers.At the Fair, the British
Travel Association is on dis-
play with a smart and sleek
stand, and our Sir Harold
Poulton answering questions
himself.This is good business, be-
cause the money is here and
more than that, there is a deep
reservoir of good will for the
British in Texas.Texans like us. Some of
them love us. All of them re-
spect us.Texas is always the first of
the American States to rush
to Britain's side, and during
the last war there were so
many Texans in the Canadian
Air Force that some called it
the Royal Texas Air Force.Our business men should
move in here with all their
goods and energy.British goods are featured in
the shops, and we are lucky to
have as Vice-Consul Colonel
Lawrence Ericsson, who can
even run the Texans off their
feet, and is pushing British
sales with all the ferocity of
the Black Watch, in which he
used to serve.

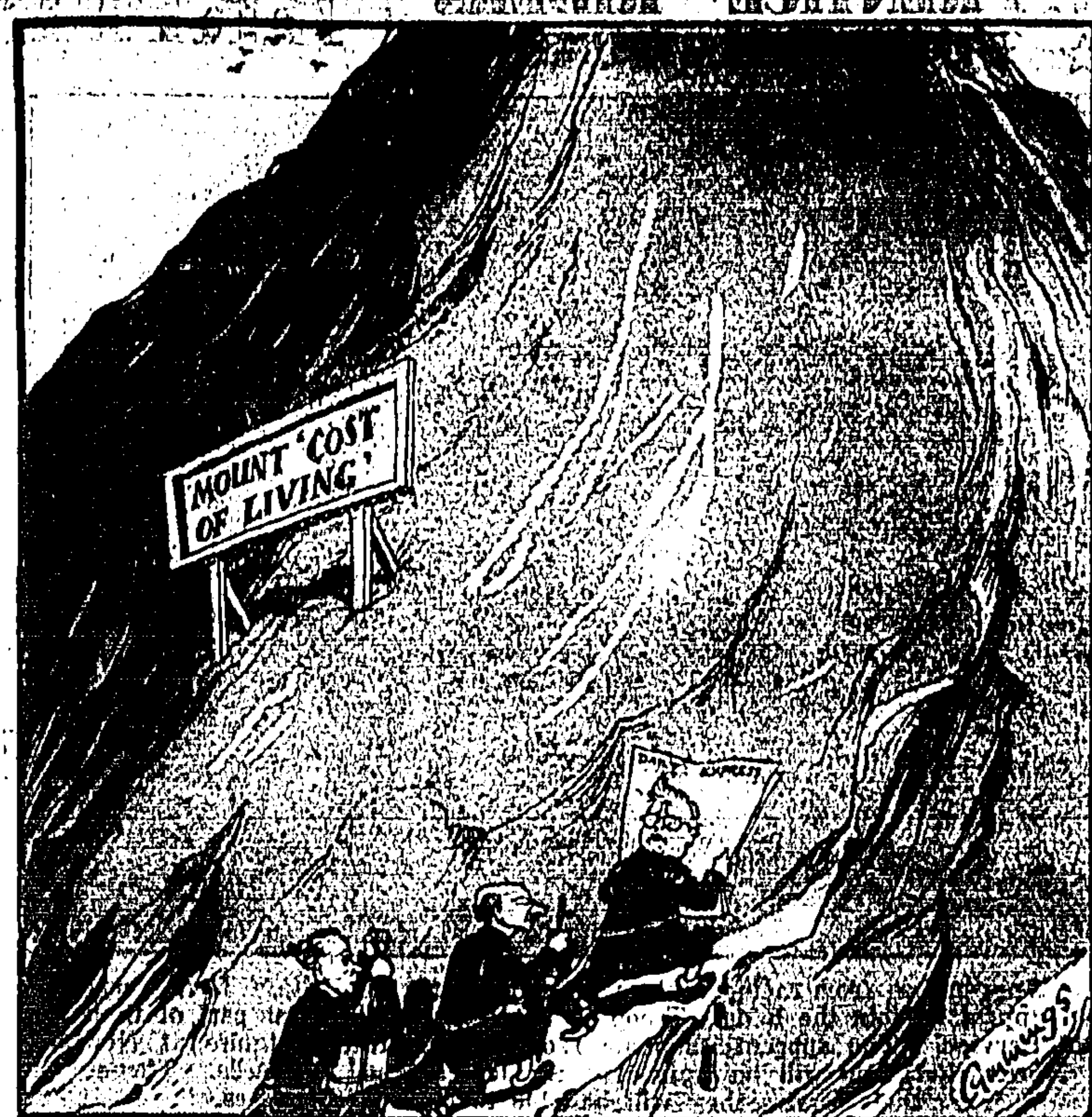
Deadly rivals

I HAVE not spent all my time
in Dallas. I have also
been to Fort Worth, 30 miles
away.Between Dallas and Fort
Worth there is a deadly Texan
feud.Fort Worth, "Where the
West Begins," and where
everything "sticks, stings, or
stinks," has no time for the
fine arts and sophistication of
Dallas. It is interested in
cows, and recalls from ban-
kers.With a population of 300,-
000, it lags behind Dallas in
size, but not in spirit.The fabulous Amon Carter,
owner of the Star Telegram,
can take bows for this. Amon
Carter is Fort Worth. Some
spell his name Amon Carter,
because his is the first and last
word.He is a rip-roaring hurricane
of a man, and his office is the
most fabulous place in Ameri-
ca's most fabulous State.The great desk has papers,
letters, and documents piled
2 ft. high. There are silver-
plated, pearl-handled six-
shooters and silver spurs
among the litter of newspapers
and bottles of champagne,
brandy, and whisky.

His trophies

THERE are photographs of
the late Will Rogers, his
great friend and a bust of
"Cactus" Jack Garner, one-
time Vice-President of the
United States. There is a great
silver challenge cup presented
to Carter by the first Viscount
Rothermere.The battle between Fort
Worth and Dallas is raging
more thunderously than ever
just now.At present each city has its
own airport; but there is a
plan to build a big combined
airfield to serve the two cities.
Agreement is impossible, so
Fort Worth is going ahead,
anyway, extending its city
limits, building a great high-
way. The net result will be
three airports—the current two
and the new one—but Texas
can afford them.Its 7,000,000 people walk in
wealth—well, not all the 7-
000,000. There are 1,000,000
Negroes, and they get a deal
rawer than the crude oil whichthe Texas earth spouts so
prodigally.The political set-up in Texas
is complicated. The State is
solidly Democratic by tradi-
tion, anti-Catholic, anti-Re-
publican, yet also anti-Pro-
gressive.

They love a fight

IT'S oilmen and cattlemen
are against all "new-
fangled" legislation, and they
think Washington is out to
ruin free enterprise and steal
their fortunes.So, although the State lines
up with Truman's Democrats,
its big money often fights the
President. These fights get
nowhere against Roosevelt,
and they are getting nowhere
against Truman.Texans love to fight, anyway,
so when there's no one else to
tackle they fight among them-
selves.I have not found this great
sprawling State isolationist in
any way.No one in Texas is bury-
ing his head in the hot, rich
earth. That is not the Texas
way. The reason is, of course,
that Texas is not just a State.
It is a great Power in its own
right—maybe not as big as
Russia, but confident that it
could take on Russia single-
handed.That's the way Texas thinks
and talks. Some place! Some
people!FOOTNOTE: What America
says today Texas did yesterday.

"As usual, they're making a mountain out of a molehill."

(London Express Service)

Nothing Anywhere Like
The Lord Mayor's Show

By EDWIN ROTH

LONDON, Nov. 9.

EVERY year on Novem-
ber 9 London has its
big day for children
of all ages, when the glit-
tering magic of a fairy-
play combines with the
pageantry of marching
troops, the glamour of
medieval ceremonial and
the showmanship, colour
and fresh paint of a modern
exhibition.The excuse for it all is the
installation of a new Lord
Mayor of London in his ancient
office.Nothing like this serio-comic
tradition exists anywhere else
in the world.For five hours on a weekday,
widespread traffic diversions
in the centre of London virtually
paralyse traffic in the world's
greatest city. The sides are
usually grey, and more often
than not it rains during at least
part of the spectacle. But
hundreds of thousands line the
streets. The flags fly, the bands
play, the crowds cheer and the
bells peal. Yes, it's a great
day.Ask any Londoner about his
happiest childhood memories
and he will recall the day,
when, waving a little flag, he
stood in front of the crowd at
a kerbside and peered past a
policeman's legs at his first
Lord Mayor's Show.It all began just 733 years
ago. In 1215 King John of
England granted a Charter to
the City of London, in which he
stipulated that the citizen
chosen to be Mayor for thecoming year should be
presented to the King or his
judges for approval.The crowd of London citizens
who accompanied their Mayor
to the neighbouring City of
Westminster that year develop-
ed into a pageant in which the
citizens of London showed off
their finest clothes, jewels and
goods.Designated to show
London's wealth and strength
to the King and to the citizens
of Westminster, became more
elaborate every year.For almost 500 years the Lord
Mayors of London rode to
Westminster on horseback. This
tradition was abolished after
1711, when the great mag was
thrown by his horse. His
successor in the following year
was more cautious, and insisted
on riding in a coach. All
succeeding Lord Mayors adopted
this safer mode of travelling.In 1757 the coachmakers of
London built a gilded,
elaborately decorated carriage
with large windows, allegorical
oil-paintings, and hundreds of
wood-carvings. This monstrous
wagon, which weighs seven tons
and has no brakes, has been
used ever since. It is still in
use.A Guards' band in scarlet
uniforms and black bearskins
leads the long cavalcade. Be-
hind it drive a long row of
coaches with tableaux depicting
scenes from history and
present-day activities. Every
year the Lord Mayor's show has
a different theme. Last year it
was "Transport Through the
Ages". This year, less happily,
it is "Civil Defence," showing
air raid rescue, fire-fighting
and first-aid work. Next year
it may be a humorous theme
again.The band of the Royal
Marines, in white tropical hel-
mets, heralds the military part
of the procession. The Royal
Navy, the Royal Marines, the
Royal Air Force and several
famous Army regi-
ments use this occasion to
celebrate their jealousy guarded
privilege of "marching through
the streets of the City of
London" with bayonets fixed
to their rifles and drums playing.
An old-time touch is provided
by horse-drawn guns manned
by soldiers of the Royal Horse
Artillery in ceremonial full-
dress uniforms.Then comes a long line of
elegant horse-drawn carriages,
escorted by footmen, lackeys
and door-openers in powdered
wigs, white-plumed hats and
green and gold 18th century
liveries. They carry the
Alderman and Sheriffs of the
City of London and the heads
of London's Guilds in their
traditional robes of office.The last of these coaches,
drawn by four horses and
preceded by a band, contains
a somewhat melancholy figure—
the retiring Lord Mayor, who
remembers his own day of glory
a year ago and probably reflects
on how quickly a year of office
passes.The climax of the procession
has remained unchanged for
centuries. It is led by the
mounted band of the Royal
Household Cavalry, attired in
cloth of gold. There follow the
pike-carrying Yeoman Warders
of the Tower of London—the
world-famous "Beefeaters"—in
their round black hats, round
white ruff-collars and scarlet,
gold-embroidered tunics. Their
dress has not changed since the
days of the early Tudor kings.Behind them, in cloth of gold,
ride the King's own State
trumpeters and kettledrummers
of the Royal Household Cavalry,
sounding a fanfare every few
yards. Their presence in the
Lord Mayor's Show, like that of
other members of the Household
Cavalry, is a traditional honour
accorded to the Lord Mayor of
London by the King of England.The City Marshal, riding alone
in a scarlet uniform with a high
white plume flying from his
cocked hat, precedes "The Right
Honourable the Lord Mayor of
London" in his gilded fairy
coach.white plume flying from his
cocked hat, precedes "The Right
Honourable the Lord Mayor of
London" in his gilded fairy
coach.Perhaps the most magnificent
figure in the whole Show, and
certainly the proudest, is the
Lord Mayor's old coachman in
his purple-and-gold velvet
livery, white silk stockings and
a white-plumed tricorn hat
above his powdered wig. The
enormous chariot is drawn by
six strong horses, each led by
a liveried groom. The horses'
magnificent harness and careful
grooming disguises the prosaic
fact that they are borrowed for
the day from a London brewery.Helmeted pikemen in armour
straight out of the 15th century
surround the coach, and an
escort of the Royal Household
Cavalry in plumed gold helmets
and silver breastplates ride
behind it. The Lord Mayor
symbol of office, a sword, is
trude from the windows of the
coach and the Lord Mayor himself,
dressed up in a scarlet suit
gold chain and tricorn, at the
waves a white-gloved hand
the crowd. His smile is pale
pleasure, partly benevolent, sol-
and partly, no doubt, "inter-
amusement about the job of it
in which he finds himself. On a
large, distressingly modern, good
in case the swerving, great
vehicle should break down. The
the experts say, the
Mayor's coach is good for
least another two centuries.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



FERD'NAND

A-Round Haircut

By Milk



PEPPERMINT CURE

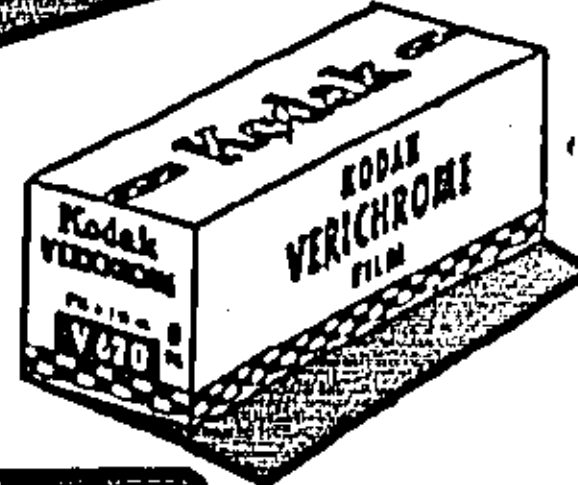
Travel
Refreshed



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ARE THE MARTIANS AFRAID THAT WE WILL BLOW UP?

By Gerald Heard

WE see then that the visitors have been coming before — how long before no one can say.

We may add that, as they are adapted to their climate and, being very able, may be very content, and do understand how wonderful it is to sit well into your place, they may have been quite unwilling to change places and have not the slightest intention of interfering with us—provided we do not interfere with them, either by invading them or by upsetting the solar system apple-cart from which they draw as much as we.

And we have seen, thirdly, that they have very good reason for looking far more often and far more carefully than they have been used to doing before, now that we are up to really big mischief.

Why are they coming in such numbers now, no longer "as single spies but in battalions"? Because we are a peril to them seems the only sensible answer.

To the moon

But are we, can we be a peril to them? It won't be generations before we get to beginning to think really in schedule terms of even going to the moon. They will have warning enough and time enough when they see us launch our first synthetic satellite.

But the danger might be much nearer and much more emphatic than that.

A bad boy with matches out in a barn that not only adds to his house but that is full of hay, is really far more an immediate peril than a burglar who is loitering half a mile away the other side of a leafless river, only looking with idle covetousness at your distant lit windows.

Seriously then we must ask, are we a peril to them? Is there anything in their past history to make them suspicious of their neighbours and of the harm a disaster to a neighbour may do to them.

We find it hard to believe that. But it is true.

There is some evidence that the pole of our earth shifts fairly easily. We know that the Magnetic Pole is always rocking and that the "third motion of the earth" is its waltz on its axis.

There are, too, some evidences from geology and palaeobotany that would seem to show that the earth's pole may have shifted considerably, very seriously, in the past and in the not-too-long past.

The coal measures at the poles may be accounted for by the fact that when these measures were being laid down all the planet was hot and steamy under a white thick coverlet.

But when we find the magnolia and other "modern type" of trees which like sun and warmth, when we find their fossils in what are now arctic rocks, we begin to wonder.

Further, when we find remains of the grape vine in Lapland, again it suggests a very considerable change of

climate and a warm, if not hot, North Pole.

Thirdly, when we are with South African geologists and they point out that nearly all the "erratics," the boulders of alien strata, and often of immense size, that were carried across countryside and now lie where they were deposited by the glaciers of Ice Ages, when we find these erratics in South Africa all seem to stream down from a northwesterly direction, that is from what is now the equatorial Atlantic, it would seem we have a serious problem here perhaps best answered by assuming a shift of the poles.

But were that so, and could we tip our axis by firing off a bomb? We must remember it is a risk. For when the deep-sea firing of an atom bomb was suggested as part of the Bikini exploit, a Yale professor emeritus of chemistry wrote begging that this should not be done.

He felt that it was clear to all geophysicists that if an atom bomb were exploded in the depths of the Pacific Ocean close to the Equator this would give a maximum provocation to the earth to make a "heel-over."

Might buckle

For the weight of water that lies in the great troughs of the Pacific, the greatest oceanic depths in the world, is so great that if it were suddenly raised or partly lifted, the ocean floor, already (or at the same time) having been given a tremendous blow, might buckle.

We know that when so small (but till then unfamiliar) an engineering undertaking as the cutting of the Culebra Channel was made (when the Panama Canal was being constructed) then, to the surprise of the engineers, as this large mass of earth was removed, the exposed lower layers which were to be the floor of the canal actually rose!

The weight lifted from them, they buckled. The so-called crust of the earth is a much more springy and balanced thing than we have supposed.

We often talk of the balance of nature. But by that we

generally mean the adjustment of one species against another; so, for example, if there are many birds, the insect population can be kept within proportions, but if many cats are introduced then the insects will increase.

But, evidently when we get to the super-engineering we now employ, when above all (or perhaps one should say "below all") we start rotating up the basic energy of all matter and loose atomic power, then we must take care.

The solid earth is not at all so solid. And long before we start vapourising it we have to warn ourselves that the firm earth is not at all firm — it spins.

Bikini bomb

So if the bomb at Bikini had been made a depth bomb and had lifted that mass of water (as well it might, turning vast volumes straight from water to steam) then up the floor of the ocean might have come (let alone the super-hot "magma" from under the "lithosphere"—the rind of rock that insulates us from the infernal heats).

Then this sudden bulge on our belt—this rotational rupture—could have sent us on to another spin, another slant. Whether this scientific adviser was right or not we may never know for sure.

But that his advice was sufficiently weighty we may judge. For though the surface blast was proceeded with, the depth atom bomb was never fired. The project was abandoned.

But (as the question with which we are dealing now is not our convenience but the inconvenience our antics might cause Mars) even if we tipped ourselves up and so ruined the world-climate for good, would that gravely perturb the Martians?

Spin of Venus

Evidently planets can get their poles pointing straight at the sun. Uranus has a moon that, as far as can be judged, is in that position toward its mother planet. And it seems to go over the top of its mother planet.

And some astronomers have thought that perhaps Venus so spins in relation to the sun (for

the white blanket that wraps Venus is so uniform that it is hard to be sure how that globe is revolving).

If so, it is a bad outlook for the future of life on Venus. For as soon as the "cloud lens" or breaks, then goodbye to any further development of biotiles.

Because then one side will be baking like a furnace and the other far colder than any refrigerator, and along the edge "where night meets not dawn—but a white hell" there would be a tempest literally like nothing on earth as the shreds of the torn atmosphere were rushed and dragged from the space-zero cold to a heat which might well break up air and scatter it out into space.

But if that is so, Venus spinning "on its side" and not upright has done us no harm. Nor is there any reason to suppose that even if that change of poles has taken place during the time that life has been on this planet of ours, the change has been at all harmful to us (one is leaving aside the comarous speculation—mentioned earlier—that in the last four thousand years Venus skipped in the form of a comet and took up her present station, badly ruffling our feathers as she rather unceremoniously hurried by, coming so late to the planet's party).

Another danger

Why, then, should Mars be concerned because we might reel over and lie like a drunken man? We should still be spinning round in our orbit, our original orbit round the sun—still a safe 50,000,000 miles off so from the Mars "orbit-path."

There is, however, another danger which really might inconvenience Martians. We might blow up.

Dr Jeffries, who is one of our most eminent geophysicists, thinks that all planets may suffer from internal strains—tidal stresses in their cores.

He believes that the moon may yet blow up and present us first with some splendid rings, such as Saturn alone has boasted till now, and then (not at all so nice) the moon frag-

ments would fall from this belt and make a real belt, a huge mountain range of debris all round our equator.

The earth's rind of rock (called the Lithosphere) as mentioned above, may not be at all thick. It may be possible with our modern atom power explosion to burst through it.

Then, quite likely, out would come our molten insides.

The famous explosion of Krakatoa (in the Dutch East Indies) gave a small but awesomely impressive demonstration of what that sort of pyrotechnic display might be.

There part of an island, which was volcanic, blew itself into the ocean and the Pacific took up the challenge.

The gap

For some time internal heat and vast ocean had some exciting rallies. But before the dispute spread somehow a patched-up peace was made.

If, however, the gap had been large enough, there seems little reason why the dispute would have closed so long as there was fire not put out by water and water yet to be vapourised by fire.

Yet is not this on a world-wide scale—merely speculation? Perhaps one day, planet by planet, the whole solar system will go pop. But it hasn't so far.

"But soft!" as old-fashioned dramatists used to make their romantic characters say, is it true and demonstrable that no planet has as yet blown up?

As long ago as the twenties the great Swedish astronomer, Dr Ludblad, had introduced to the astronomical world his theory of the Asteroids. He maintained that they were the wreckage and floss of two exploded planets. The theory met more and more of the problems that the war of the planet-fragments does arouse. Now, in the first international astronomical conference held since the war, it has been generally decided that there was a planet on the orbit now filled with rock-wreckage (some the size of islands—e.g. the asteroid called Ceres). It has been called Asteroida.

Size of Mars

What sort of place does it seem to have been? First of all it is estimated that its size was somewhat about the size of Mars. Being out still further from the sun, it would be as much "further ahead" later in its development than we are. Secondly—and of this we have direct evidence of a sort—we have about no other star or none of our planets, not even of the moon (unless the "tectites" are fragments chipped off the moon by meteor hits and rebounding on to us—yes, dust may fly into your eye when someone throws a stone at a wall)—secondly we know what the asteroids have, and so Asteroida had, as their geological structure.

Chapter 14 of Gerald Heard's amazing series of articles on the Flying Saucers—"Is Another World Watching Us?"—in which he explains the mystery of the strange visitors, whom he thinks are real life-blood watchers from another planet—Mars.

There are two sorts of stranded asteroid, two sorts of meteorite. As these fragments, dropping in out of their far-away belt, drift by on their way to the sun, and get now and then captured by our gravitational field and so (if not burned to dust) first fall on our surface, they are found to be of two types.

One is little-rock fragments. Rock fragments that have been found to contain all the minerals, all the elements that we have here and none other.

(There is also a peralutite, a rumour that researchers have found in the heart of the sky-stones—and so perhaps protected from the average cooling when they go through our atmosphere—low bacteria. But this has never been confirmed, for the bacteria may have been introduced since the "rocks" have been on this earth and, indeed, while they were being examined—it is hard to keep bacteria out when they are about.)

The other type of meteorite is metal, nickel iron.

Now put those two facts together and conclusion is hardly escapable. For our earth is constructed the same way—a rind of rock and a great heart of something that weighs exactly as though it were nickel iron.

Turning point

So it seems clear that Asteroida was a planet like ours. And it blew up. Its explosion may well have marked a turning point in Martian life.

It must have been a terrific sight; and with Mars, with its little atmosphere to screen it from cosmic missiles, life must have been like a bad air-raid for some time while the first shower of the pieces began to fall in towards the sun.

Martians, we then need argue no further, might well have strong views about planets that explode themselves. Sky suit aside, a world committing felonies, is no private matter.

And our explosion might be more serious for Martians. True, we should not let fragments of our big body fall on them. But we might them an even worse turn of fortune. For turning ourselves a bit with a thick mist of dust, filling our gates with a thick mist of dust, we might, in our dangerous little, amorous now get—

A cosmic cloud of particles, into which our system ran, is now the safest explanation last terrible Ice Age. Lower the temperature degrees for us and we'd the ice back—and then bye to our present civilisation. (World Copyright Service, Express Service).

(MORE TOMORROW)

Sam White's Letter From Paris: "THE NAME OF THE GALE IS DE GAULLE"

PARIS. GENERAL Charles de Gaulle is staging a remarkable political comeback in France. Two developments—Washington's insistence on German rearmament and French reverses in Indo-China—have given a sudden and strong fillip to his movement.

With general elections to be held in the spring it now seems certain that the revival of de Gaulle's fortunes will continue right up to polling day.

The General has scarcely mellowed after all these years in the political wilderness. In a private conversation with a French politician recently he said: "You will all be swept away by a gale—and the name of the gale is De Gaulle."

What is his programme? In the present machinistic mad of a great many Frenchmen, De Gaulle needs little else beyond fervent patriotic appeal and denunciation of politicians.

am ready at any moment to assume power" is his slogan.

THE past week has been hard on mannequins and Paris society generally. They have had to cope with two gale film premieres, and in each case the gowns, jewels and furs have provided such a magnificent display that the screening of the films seemed little more than a break in the fashion parade.

The President of the Republic (M. Auriol), the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, and innumerable stage and screen stars attended both gales.

The first film shown was the French production, "God Has Need of Men," one of the most sombrely impressive films of recent years, with a strong religious theme.

The other premiere was of Anna Negligé in "Odette (Agent 523)." Its screening at the Opera inevitably became an Anglo-French occasion. The film evoked a somewhat exaggerated display of politeness from the critics.

One hailed it as "moving in its grandeur and simplicity."

THE reputation of the British for fair play received yet another boost when the organisers of a cat show in Paris chose an all-British jury from the wives of British Embassy officials to judge the entrants. The reason for the choice was that "a British jury would be the best guarantee that the prizes would be distributed with a maximum of objectivity."

PAINTER of current note in Paris is a 30-year-old Italian beauty, Fini Lechner, who has just opened an exhibition here. She says she is only interested in death, and all her pictures have a "death" motif. She has foreworn portrait painting and now paints only "old bones and cats." She has 13 cats, all bearing names like Fierce Love, Cruelty, Monster, Vampire and Catacomb. (London Express Service)

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BERNARD WICKSTEED
accompanies a British
contingent to Korea and sends
through a true story:

Flowers From The Corporal

On Board A Troopship.

IT'S funny what a difference to a man one letter from home can make. When you don't get any mail your life in the Army can be full of misgivings.

That was the trouble with this corporal I am going to tell you about.

There isn't much privacy in a troopship and it's hard to find a quiet spot to set up a typewriter and work. So I picked up my ears one sweltering night on deck when I heard the unmistakable tap-tap of a two-finger typist at work.

I tracked the sound down to a small office where at one of two desks was a corporal laboriously picking away at a typewriter.

I asked if I could use the other desk and in this way began a working arrangement that started in the Red Sea and continued across the Indian Ocean.

It soon began to dawn on me that it was no ordinary letter home this fellow was writing. Night after night he went on filling up sheets of foolscap with tight, single-spaced typing.

At last I made some comment and he replied rather brusquely that he was writing to a lawyer to get a divorce. I apologised for mentioning the matter, and he went on doggedly tapping away while the sweat trickled down the back of his neck in salty streams.

Somewhat I couldn't concentrate on my own work after that, and risking another rebuff, I asked if I could help him out. So out it all came, the story of a soldier who came back from six years abroad and married the first pretty girl that he saw.

When they took their vows they'd known each other just three weeks. Neither of them thought of marriage as anything more than a personal convenience—he for the company it provided and she for the security.

They might soon have drifted apart for ever if it hadn't been for the arrival of a baby boy.

QUARRELS

FROM then on, for five years till this ship sailed out of Liverpool, their lives were one long series of quarrels, boy friends, girl friends, and bitter humiliations, interposed with periods of reconciliation for the sake of the child.

These pages of typescript he'd churned out for the lawyer told in painful detail the story of every suspected liaison.

After I'd read them he showed me some pictures of his boy, reverently wiping the perspiration from his hands before touching them. They showed a jolly lad with tousled hair and a grin all over his face, a boy that any woman would adore and any man be proud of.

When he was on his embarkation leave the corporal had a final shot at making things up, but the day before he was due to leave he caught his wife in the over-casual arms of a sailor who wouldn't wait.

"What can I do now?" he said. "I beat the man up and then walked out of the house without waiting for an explanation."

Apart from the rights and wrongs of the case, a troopship in the tropics is no place to start divorce proceedings, and I told him so.

It was hard work because the bitterness had eaten into him, but at length, instead of the letter to a lawyer, he sent a cable to his wife ordering her to come to him. He followed it up with a letter from Aden full of normal, cheery news.

WAITING...

IN a troopship your letters go off before those from home come aboard at each port.

The corporal waited in a daze. "I've just made a fool of myself again," he said. "All I'll get in return is a letter calling me names."

There was no letter for him. It was the same at Colombo a week later. With a great effort he sent off another letter full of hope, and again there was nothing in return.

From Ceylon to Singapore is four days' steaming, and I noticed that the corporal had got out his foolscap sheets again, and was going over them sentence by sentence.

Thank goodness, he still didn't send them, because this time there was a letter for him. I don't know what it said, but I do know there were some snaps of the boy in it, because he showed them to me.

And I do know that the unposted letter to the lawyer went out of the port hole in little bits that are now floating harmlessly on the China Sea.

Those were my views then, and I have never repented of them. I was, however, very ready to give "Sledgehammer" as the "Cherbourg assault" was called, a fair run with other suggestions before the Planning Committee. I was almost certain the more it was looked at, the less likely it was to be adopted.

My own choice was for "Torch," and if I could have had my full way I would have tried "Jupiter" also in 1942. The attempt to form a bridgehead at Cherbourg seemed to me more difficult, less attractive, less immediately helpful, or ultimately fruitful. It would be better to lay our right claw on French North Africa, tear with our left at the North Cape, and wait a year without risking our teeth upon the German fortified front across the Channel.

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PLANS TO DRAW OFF PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

By Winston Churchill

Early in April, 1942, President Roosevelt sent Gen. Marshall and Harry Hopkins to London to present the salient points of a military scheme which he said he would like to label as "the plan of the United Nations." He indicated its purpose in the White House on April 3.

DEAR WINSTON, What Harry and Geo. Marshall will tell you all about has my heart and mind in it. Your people and mine demand the establishment of a front to draw off pressure on the Russians, and these peoples are wise enough to see that the Russians are today killing more Germans and destroying more equipment than you and I put together. Even if full success is not attained, the big objective will be.

Go to it! Syria and Egypt will be made more secure, even if the Germans find out about our plans.

Best of luck. Make Harry go to bed early and let him off Dr. Fulton, U.S.N., whom I am sending with him as super-snooze with full authority.

As ever,

F.D.R. On April 8 Hopkins and General Marshall arrived in London. They brought with them a comprehensive memorandum prepared by the United States Joint Staff and approved by the President.

Favoured theatre

Operations in Western Europe April, 1942. Western Europe is favoured as the theatre in which to stage the first major offensive by the United States and Great Britain. Only there could their combined land and air resources be fully developed and the maximum support given to Russia.

The decision to launch this offensive must be made at once, because of the immense preparations necessary in many directions. Until it can be launched the enemy in the West must be planned down and kept in uncertainty by ruses and raids, which will also gain useful information and provide valuable training.

The combined invasion forces should consist of 40 divisions (including nine armoured), of which the British share is 15 divisions (including three armoured). The supporting air forces required amount to 2,000 combat aircraft, 2,000 of them British.

At the essence of the problem, the principal limitation is the shortage of landing craft, for the assault of landing to shore the necessary force must be landed. The necessary force must be landed. The necessary force must be landed.

April 1, 1943, but only if 60 percent of the lift is carried by non-U.S. ships. If the movement is dependent only on U.S. shipping the date of the assault must be postponed to the late summer of 1943.

About 7,000 landing-craft will be needed, and current construction programmes must be greatly accelerated to achieve this figure. Concurrently, preparatory work to receive and operate the large U.S. land and air contingents must be speeded up.

The assault should take place on selected beaches between Havre and Boulogne, and be carried out by a first wave of at least six divisions, supplemented by airborne troops. It would have to be mounted at the rate of at least 100,000 men a week. As soon as the beach-heads are secure armoured forces would move rapidly to seize the line of the Oise-St. Quentin. Thereafter the next objective would be Antwerp.

Be prepared

Since invasion on this scale cannot be mounted before April 1, 1943, at earliest, a plan must be prepared, and kept up to date, for immediate action by such forces as may be available from time to time. This may have to be put into effect as an emergency measure either.

(a) To take advantage of a sudden German disintegration, or

(b) "As a sacrifice" to avert an imminent collapse of Russian resistance.

In any such event local air superiority is essential. On the other hand, during the autumn of 1942, probably not more than five divisions could be dispatched and maintained. In this period the chief burden would fall on the U.K. For example, on Sept. 15 the U.S. could find 2½ divisions of the five needed, but only 700 combat aircraft; so that the contribution required from the U.K. might amount to 5,000 aircraft.

Much exhausted

Hopkins, much exhausted by his journey, fell ill for two or three days, but Marshall started talks with our Chiefs of Staff at once. It was not possible to arrange the formal conference with the Defence Committee till Tuesday, the 14th. Meanwhile I talked the whole position over with the Chiefs of Staff as well as with my colleagues.

We were all relieved by the evident strong American intention to intervene in Europe, and to give the main priority to the defeat of Hitler. This had always been the foundation of our strategic thought. On the other hand, neither we nor our professional advisers could devise any practical plan for crossing the Channel with a large Anglo-American army and landing in France before the late summer of 1943.

This, as I recorded in the report I had written on Dec. 10, 1941, and given to the President, was the main reason why we had not been able to launch an

of a preliminary emergency landing on a much smaller but still substantial scale in the autumn of 1942. We were most willing to study this, and also any other plan of diversion for the sake of Russia and also for the general waging of the war.

Having meditated upon the President's memorandum and the views of the Chiefs of Staff, I sent the following message to the President:

12 April, '42.

I have read with earnest attention your masterly document about the future of the war and the great operations proposed. I am in entire agreement in principle with all you propose, and so are the Chiefs of Staff. We must, of course, meet day-to-day emergencies in the East and Far East while preparing for the main stroke.

Chapter 14 of "The Hinge Of Fate," Mr. Churchill's Fourth Volume of World War II memoirs.

I may say that I thought the proposals made for an interim operation in certain contingencies this year met the difficulties and uncertainties in an absolutely sound manner. As our experts believe, we can carry this whole plan through successfully, it will be one of the grand events in all the history of war.

Memorable meet

On the night of the 14th the Defence Committee met our American friends at 10, Downing Street. On the 17th I reported to the President:

Your envoys will take back with them a full note of our memorable meeting last Tuesday and a detailed commentary on your proposals by our Chiefs of Staff. I think, however, that you would wish to have at once a short account of the conclusions which were reached.

We wholeheartedly agree with your conception of concentration against the main enemy, and we cordially accept your plan, with one broad qualification. As you will see from my telegram of April 16, it is essential that we should prevent a junction of the Japanese and the Germans. Consequently, a proportion of our combined resources must for the moment be set aside to beat the Japanese advance.

The campaign of 1943 is straight forward and we are starting joint plans and preparations of which we may be sure will be completed in the near future. Your plan

date. Things may easily come to a head before then.

Marshall explained that you had been reluctant to press for an enterprise that was fraught with such grave risks and dire consequences until you could make a substantial air contribution; but he left us in no doubt that, if it were found necessary to act earlier, you, Mr. President, would earnestly wish to throw in every available scrap of human and material resources.

We are proceeding with plans and preparations on that basis. Broadly speaking, our agreed programme is a crescendo of activity on the Continent, starting with an ever-increasing air offensive both by night and day, and more frequent and large-scale raids, in which United States troops will take part.

I agree with the suggestion in your telegram of April 2 that you should ask Stalin to send two special representatives to see you at once about your plans....

Deed of shame

Let me now set out my own view, which was persistent, of what had so far been decided, and of what I thought should be done.

In planning the gigantic enterprise of 1943 it was not possible for us to lay aside all other duties. Our first Imperial obligation was to defend India from the Japanese invasion, by which it seemed it was already menaced. Moreover this task bore a decisive relation to the whole war. To leave 400m. of his Majesty's Indian subjects, to whom we were bound in honour, to be ravaged, and overrun, as China had been, by the Japanese would have been a deed of shame. But also to allow the Germans and Japanese to join hands in India or the Middle East involved a measureless disaster to the Allied cause.

It ranked in my mind almost as the equal of the retirement of Soviet Russia behind the Urals, or even of their making a separate peace with Germany. At this date I did not deem either of these contingencies likely. I had faith in the power of the Russian armies and nation fighting in defence of their native soil. Our Indian Empire, however, with all its glories, might fall an easy prey.

I had to place this point of view before the American envoys. Without active British aid India might be conquered in a few months. Hitler's subjugation of Soviet Russia would be a much longer and to him more costly task. Before it was accomplished the Anglo-American command of the air would have been established beyond challenge. Even if all else failed this would be finally decisive.

Complete accord

I was in complete accord with what Hopkins said to me. I was in complete accord with what Hopkins said to me. I was in complete accord with what Hopkins said to me.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

ELEVENTH RACE MEETING

Monday 13th and Saturday 18th November, 1950

The first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00 Noon on the 1st day. On the 2nd Day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m. The Tiffin Interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.) on the 1st Day.

There are 10 races on the 1st Day and 8 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).

Through tickets for the Second Day at \$16.00 each may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office of the Treasurer, 1st floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" scheduled to be run on 28th February, 1951.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch offices at—

5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong

or

382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Office and the Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 10 a.m. on the 1st Day and at 11 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 10 a.m. the 1st Day and at 11.45 a.m. on the 2nd Day. The Treasurer's Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BROOMMAKERS' TIC TAC MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING. MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

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SAILINGS TO

"SINKIANG"	Bangkok & Djakarta	5 p.m. 16th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 17th Nov.
"SHANSHI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	noon 18th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 19th Nov.
"ANKING"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 22nd Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 23rd Nov.
"HUPHAI"	Tsingtao & Tientsin	5 p.m. 23rd Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th Nov.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 16th Nov.
"FOOCHOW"	Djarkarta & Balikpapan	9 a.m. 18th Nov.
"HUPHAI"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	19th Nov.
"ANKING"	Singapore	19/20th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	20th Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	21st Nov.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE LTD.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"TAIPING"	Japan	1st Dec.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	2nd Dec.
"YUNNAN"	Japan	15th Dec.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIPING"	Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville & Manila	27th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	29th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Sydney	11th Dec.
"TAIPING"	Japan	16th Dec.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Nov.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg	20th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	8th Dec.
"ULYSSES"	Liverpool & Glasgow via Manila	10th Dec.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
G. "PATROCLUS"	Liverpool 13th Oct.	Rotterdam 17th Oct.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	21st Oct.	—
G. "ULYSSES"	1st Nov.	—
G. "CYCLOPS"	4th Nov.	—
G. "PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	21st Nov.	—
G. "MENTOR"	28th Nov.	—
G. "AUTOLYCHUS"	4th Dec.	—

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING VIA
MANILA from U.S., ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
COAST PORTS

"HALLAND"	23rd Nov.
"HAINAN"	29th Nov.
"AJAX"	8th Dec.

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CHRISTOBAL and KINGSTON

"DONA ALICIA" 22nd Nov.

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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENALDER"	U.K. via Singapore	17th Nov.
"BENAVEN"	do	14th Dec.
"BENLAVER"	do	1st Jan.
"BENHAR"	do	12th Jan.
"BENATTOW"	do	17th Jan.
"BENHINNES"	do	23th Jan.
"BENORUACHAN"	do	29th Jan.
"BENCLUCH"	do	14th Feb.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DATE
"BENATTOW"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.
"BENALDER"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	17th Nov.
"BENCLUCH"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Feb.

"BENHAR"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	15th Jan.
"BENHINNES"	Havre, Liverpool, Antwerp & Hamburg	20th Jan.
"BENAVEN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Rotterdam & Antwerp	20th Nov.
"BENORUACHAN"	do	29th Jan.

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SAIGON'S MAGNIFICENT PACK PAVED THE HOME TEAM'S WAY TO INTERPORT VICTORY

French Army, Navy & Air Force Contributed 14 Players

BY "J. T. STUD"

Let me begin by stating that the Saigon XV, composed of 14 members selected from the French Army, Navy and Air Force and one member from the Cercle Sportif, scored a really meritorious and deserved win over the Hongkong squad.

The Saigon pack, although smaller, succeeded in shoving the Hongkong eight in the set scrums and were also superior in the lineouts. As a consequence their nippy three were constantly on the attack.

The smaller and heavier ball was at times shuttled about with amazing speed and with all the Saigon pack backing each attack. Only sterling tackling prevented a much heavier score.

Salgon throughout the match were much faster on and with the ball, although it must be said in fairness to the Club XV that the unaccustomed heat was a serious handicap.

The tactics of the Saigon team proved an unexpected and pleasant surprise. The ball was rarely put out of play except under heavy pressure, wings were kicked with delightful abandon and there were always several forwards up to force home the advantage.

OUR ATTACK FAILED
In comparison, Hongkong's attack failed miserably. Nolan was but a shadow of his normal Club self and his partner, Lachlan, never succeeded in overcoming the disadvantage of a slow heel although he performed well in defence.

As a result the attacks by the remaining three were doomed to failure before they were really started. The Club forwards struggled against heavy odds throughout and came away with a morale-boosting success in scoring. Towards the end our excellent combined forward passing move brought the crowd to its feet but Mosley was well held short of the line. Brilliant backing up by the French pack led to the first score, which was converted to give Saigon a half-time lead of 5-0.

Following the interval, Saigon immediately resumed the offensive and it was not long before a further score came their way when the right wing, finding his way blocked, threw a long one-armed pass to his fast following forwards and Saigon were 10 points up.

Midway through the half the Saigon pack were permitted to wheel three yards from the Club line and the French pack had scored again. The final score came 10 minutes from the end and should be my opinion have been disallowed for deliberate obstruction. The Hongkong forwards rallied well following this reverse and took the ball deep into French territory, but no side rounded with the Club score back to blank.

Forwards and Handcock did wonders in defence with Minto and Carrel more especially the latter, bulwarks in the lineouts. Three-quarters lack of punch was to an extent counterbalanced by grand tackling, but Rugby is an attacking game and when it came to attack Saigon had all the answers—as was reflected by the score of Saigon 10, Hongkong 0.

THE SECOND GAME
The second game as a spectacle was infinitely better than the first and, although Saigon "B" defeated Hongkong "B" by six points to five, I think a draw would have been a fairer reflection of the actual play.

The large crowd fully appreciated every minute of the encounter, which was indeed a thrilling and exciting struggle. It was obvious from the start that the Hongkong line, playing under floodlights with a white ball for the first time, were much happier in the cooler night air. Four players dominated the field, the French full-back, whose name I cannot recall, and Handcock, Forrester and Turville. The latter played as if inspired. The first 20 minutes looked very promising for Hongkong, Saigon were constantly thrust-

ing towards the Club line and E. Campbell, whose tackling was weak, failed to hold his opposite number. From the resulting overlap Saigon scored; the convert failed.

UNFORTUNATE
Hongkong fought back extremely well and were unfortunate not to have levelled the score on two occasions. Some grand foot rushes by Mosley, Lachlan and Minto raised the hopes of the remainder of the Hongkong team on the sidelines and—yes, indeed—the sporting French spectators.

Half time, however, arrived with Saigon holding to its narrow lead. Saigon scored again shortly after the interval. For this I must lay the blame at the feet of the three who were unaccountably bunched around the scrum, although a magnificent last minute tackle by Mackie almost saved the day.

Hongkong then came to life and with vociferous support from the line indulged in some really splendid rugby. Wild foot rushes coupled with hard running by the wings, Stewart and Mackie, had Saigon penned in their own twenty-five and finally came the break.

A beautiful pass from Bleakley saw the ball shoot down the line to the wing and on its inward journey Campbell changed direction to send Stevin over just wide of the posts. The former made no mistake with the kick.

HAMMER AND TONGS
Both teams went at it hammer and tong and during this period the French full-back saved the day time and time again, his grand kicking turning back the spirited Club attacks.

In the dying stages of the match, Turville saw Hongkong's hopes soaring with an electrifying run through but it was not Hongkong's lucky night. He was pulled down inches from the line and so Saigon made it a clean sweep.

Muffin had never hooked better, the forwards did more than their fair share. But for two weak links in the defence Hongkong would have won. Both teams fully earned the plaudits of the crowd.

KCC TENNIS

The following matches in the Kowloon Cricket Club Sunday Morning League are down for decision on Sunday, November 19, commencing 10.30 a.m.

Pink Socks vs Red Socks.
Yellow Socks vs Blue Socks.
The following members of each team are requested to turn up—
Pink Socks: Mrs L. F. Stokes (Capt.), Mrs E. H. Horne, Mrs. Wang, Miss B. Benjamin, K. M. Getz, G. M. Gillard, Capt. Totter, Capt. Barton, J. D. Mackenzie.

Red Socks: Mrs R. Stack (Capt.), Mrs L. Benjamin, Miss C. Moore, B. B. Benjamin, W. Gaffney, Capt. Catley, Messrs H. Hildale, C. Baker, D. Symonds, W. H. Pepperell.
Yellow Socks: Mrs R. B. Lawes (Capt.), Miss F. Ward, Mrs S. Goodwater, Miss K. Brown, Messrs F. Kermant, W. Gaffney, Capt. Catley, Messrs H. Hildale, C. Baker, D. Symonds, W. H. Pepperell.
Blue Socks: Mrs K. M. Getz (Capt.), Mrs L. Webb, Miss J. Watt, Mrs F. Van Meers, A. Aug. H. G. da Silva, R. S. Capell.

FANLING GOLF

Draw For The Championship

The draw for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club Championship, to be played at Fanling on Sunday, November 19, is as follows:

1st Round—A. M. Nolan v D. I. Egan, Gordon D. L. Hunter v S. S. Gordon, D. L. Anderson v T. A. Butler, G. O. W. Stewart v R. K. Collings, H. M. Snow v C. J. Ketola, E. T. McMullen v J. J. Cowperthwaite, R. S. Anderson v W. N. Gray, K. S. Kinghorn v D. S. Robb.

LADIES SECTION

The draw for the Taggart Cup is as follows:
1st Round—Mrs Margaret v Mrs Stewart, Mrs Markham v Mrs Collins, Mrs Hunter v Mrs Macdonald.

2nd Round—Mrs Watson v Mrs Adair, Mrs Kettle v Mrs Waller, Mrs Cusack v Mrs W. Groves, Mrs Gairdner v Mrs Harrison, Mrs Hayes v Mrs K. S. Robertson.
Byes into the Second Round—Mrs Brindley, Mrs Macburn v Mrs Mundy, Mrs Coombe v Mrs Latimer.

1st Round to be played on or before November 19. 2nd Round to be played on or before December 12. 3rd Round to be played on or before December 31. Semi-final to be played on or before January 16. Final to be played on or before January 30.

Play is on the New Course at Fanling and the Club House. The Ladies Club House.

No Statement On Farr-Wilde Fight Inquiry

London, Nov. 15.
No official statement is to be made as a result of the inquiry held today by the British Boxing Board of Control on the recent Tommy Farr-Piet Wilde fight.

After a meeting lasting nearly three hours, Mr Teddy Waltham, secretary of the Board, told the press that no official statement would be made.

The inquiry was held in private.
Farr knocked out Wilde, the Belgian Heavyweight Champion, in the third round of their 10-round bout at Edgware on November 6 and following some disturbance in the hall it was decided to hold an inquiry as Wilde stated that he had beaten the count—Reuter.

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Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
s.s. "CANTON"	Sailed	20th November
s.s. "CHUSAN"	Sailed	20th December
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	10th November	10th December

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	23rd November	24th December
s.s. "CHUSAN"	2nd December	2nd January
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	22nd December	22nd January
s.s. "CORFU"	12th January	12th February
s.s. "CANTON"	16th February	16th March
s.s. "CHUSAN"	24th February	24th March
s.s. "CANTHAGE"	16th March	16th April

Disembark passengers at Southampton on 17th Dec. Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

Freight Service

Outwards: s.s. "SUNAT" 10th November, s.s. "SOMALI" 14th December. Leaves Hongkong: s.s. "SUNAT" 20th November, s.s. "SOMALI" 24th December.

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s.s. "SANGOLA"	due 17th Nov. sails 20th Nov.	from Japan for Saitama, Hongkong & Calcutta.
s.s. "SINDHANA"	due 25th Nov. sails 27th Nov.	from Singapore for Calcutta, Hongkong & Saitama.
s.s. "WABORA"	due 27th Nov. sails 29th Nov.	from Japan for Saitama, Hongkong & Calcutta.

These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "OLINDA"	due 30th Nov.	from Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi & Saitama for Japan.
s.s. "OZARDA"	due 2nd Dec. sails 3rd Dec.	from Japan for Saitama, Madras, Colombo, Penang, Calcutta & Penang.
s.s. "PACHUMBA"	due 10th Dec. sails 12th Dec.	from Japan for Saitama, Madras, Colombo, Penang, Calcutta & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "NANKIN"	sails 5th Dec.	for Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide.
s.s. "EASTERN"	due 5th Dec.	from Australia to New Zealand & Pacific Island Ports.

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m.v. "LISHOU"	Due about 17th Nov. 1950.
m.v. "IGADI"	29th Dec. 1950.

SAILING FOR JAPAN, LOS ANGELES AND U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA PANAMA CANAL

m.v. "LISHOU"	Sails about 18th Nov. 1950.
m.v. "IGADI"	29th Dec. 1950.

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THE GAMBOLS



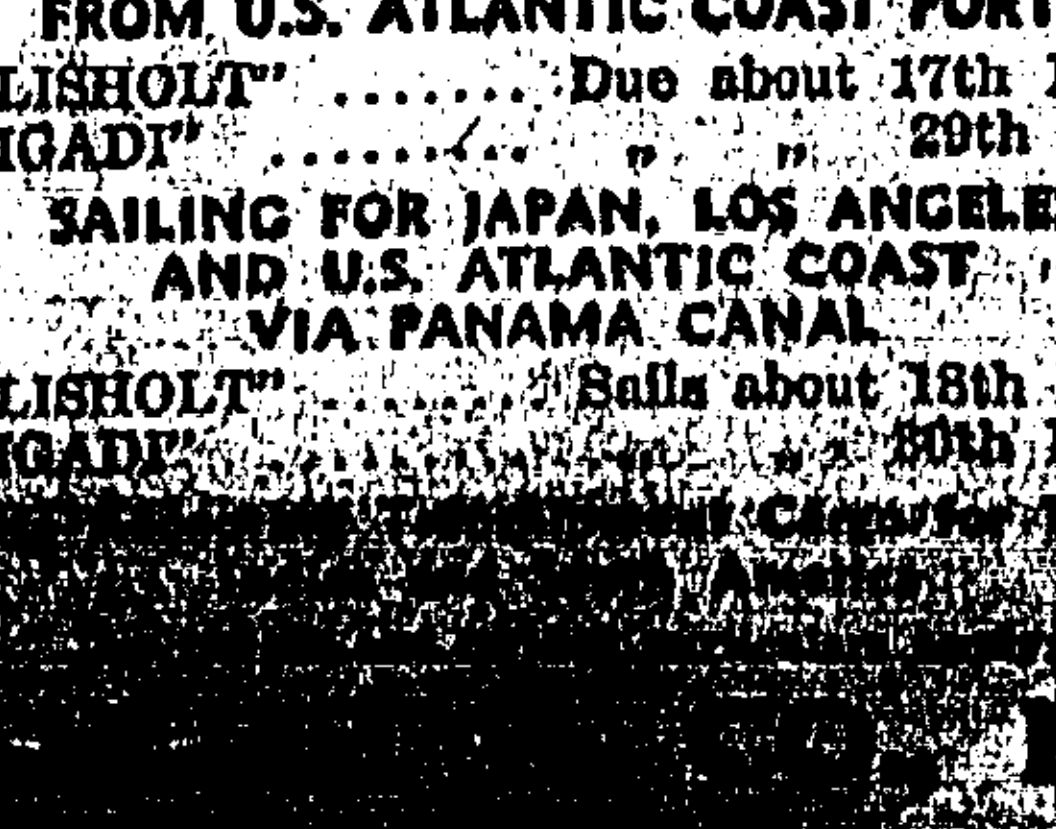
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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
ADAMANT	In Port	24th Nov.
SMAN	19th Nov.	1st Dec.
ITJALENOKA	22nd Nov.	10th Dec.
N. HEUTZ	7th Dec.	17th Dec.
ADAMANT	21st Dec.	26th Dec.

Only to Singapore, Penang & R. Dell.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
GELBERG	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
IKAMPEK	15th Dec.	7th Dec.
UXS	4th Jan. '51	10th Jan. '51

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
ANGELSCOT	22nd Nov.	12th Dec.
ARIKERK	Mid Dec.	10th Jan. '51

Through B/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European Ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
ANGELSCOT	11th Dec.	25th Nov.
ARIKERK	8th Jan. '51	Mid Dec.

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M.S. "LEXA MAERSK"	Dec. 4
M.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	Dec. 17

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M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK"	Nov. 30

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TO HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" Arr. Nov. 21 Sails Nov. 23
"PRESIDENT WILSON" Arr. Dec. 18 Sails Dec. 19

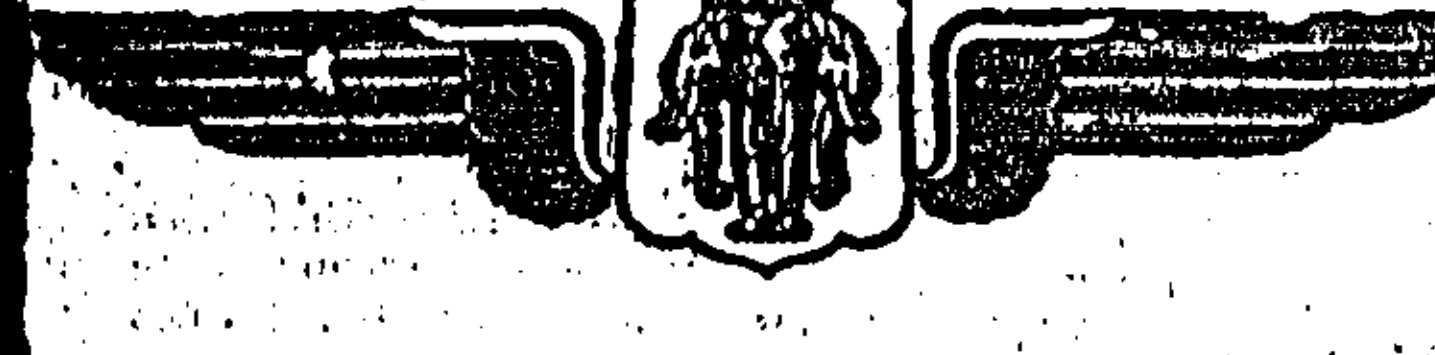
TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES via JAPAN
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Arr. Nov. 24 Sails Nov. 25

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND BOSTON
via PACIFIC COAST AND PANAMA
"DARTMOUTH VICTORY" Arr. Dec. 9 Sails Dec. 10

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S. A. C.



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Geelong Sets New Record

Melbourne, Nov. 15.
Two more world records
in wool prices were
established on the second
day of the Geelong Sales
when Merino lambs wool
jumped 27 pence from
Tuesday's record to 532
pence per pound.
French buyers establish-
ed the world record for
nine Merino wool, paying
264 pence per pound for
four bales. Many lots were
realized well over 200
pence.—United Press.

Speed-Up In US Warplane Output

Washington, Nov. 15.
Industry sources say
that U.S. warplane pro-
duction has reached the
highest level since World
War Two but is still only
a fraction of the peak out-
put reached during that
conflict.
A Census Bureau report
showed that nearly 4,000,000
pounds of military planes were
delivered during September.
This compared with more than
2,000,000 pounds in the same
month a year ago. It was still
under the peak of the war,
however, when the peak of
102,000,000 pounds reached in
May 1944.
Employment in plane plants
increased from 105,773 in June,
when the Korean conflict began,
to 101,640 in September.
Industry spokesmen told a re-
porter that September produc-
tion reflected a speed-up of
plane orders placed prior to the
Korean fighting. It would be
much longer before planes
ordered since then start coming
off production lines.
The current production pro-
gramme of the Air Force and
Navy, not including planes
ordered for the Army, and for
foreign arms aid, calls for an
ultimate delivery rate of be-
tween 520 and 550 planes a
month. This would compare
with an average monthly pro-
duction early this year of about
215 military planes.—Associated
Press.

Sugar Declines

New York, Nov. 15.
Domestic sugar futures No. 6
closed 3 to 4 lower.
March 5.57 bid
May 5.52 bid
July 5.32 bid
World sugar futures No. 4
closed 3 to 4 lower.
March 4.61 bid
May 4.50 bid
July 4.31 bid
September 4.01 nominal
Raw sugar spot 8.20
—Associated Press.

Closing NY Bank Quotations

New York, Nov. 15
Bank closing quotations:
Bank of America 20 1/2 bid
Chase National Bank 35 bid
National City Bank 42 1/2 bid
—Associated Press.

Taiwan Bonds On NY Stock Exchange

New York, Nov. 15.
The Japanese Taiwan Electric
Power 5 1/2 per cent bonds gain-
ed three points at 45 today on
the New York Stock Exchange.
—Associated Press.

RUBBER DECLINE

New York, Nov. 15.
Crude rubber futures, number
one closed 300 to 400 lower.
December 73.00 asked
March 61.50 asked
May 51.50-52 bid
July 42.00 bid
Spot No. 1 ribbed smoked
sheets, 74.00 nominal.—As-
sociated Press.

SW China Reports A Trade Increase

San Francisco, Nov. 15.
Trade in South-West China and the steel roll-
ing industry in Shanghai featured as subjects of
comment by Peking Radio tonight.

It said that trade in staple
products common to South-
West China had become brisk.
These products included wood,
oil, bristles, raw silk, hemp,
medicines, hides and skins.
The quantity of such products
sent via Chungking in the past
nine months was four times that
of the whole of last year. Large
amounts of these goods had gone
from Chengtu for sale in other
markets by way of the
Szechuan-Shansi highway.
The broadcast said that this
domestic trade boom had been
aided by the opening of sea
ports along China's coast by
the complete ending of "ban-
dits" in South-West China, and
by the restoration of land and
water communications. At the
same time passengers had come
from the People's Government
which had helped in marketing
local products and reducing
shipping freight.
It was further reported that
the steel rolling industry in
Shanghai had been helped by
the People's Government.

US Industry May Be Subjected To Further Controls

Washington, Nov. 15.
American metal-using industry may be har-
nessed by next July 1, under a "controlled materials
plan" if military demands mount as now foreseen,
a top National Production Authority (NPA) offi-
cial said today.
The plan contemplates complete allocation of
basic metals.

The system under study will
be needed if the defense budget
got approximately \$50,000,000,000
to \$60,000,000,000 a year it was
said.

Manly Fleichmann, General
Counsel of NPA, who told re-
porters of the plan, did not
know whether it might involve
some consumer rationing.
He did say the production of
cars would necessarily be
choked down by curbs on metal
and "I should think rationing
would have to be considered—
but I simply do not know."

Figures as high as \$62,000-
000,000 have been used in es-
timates of the possible defense
budget for fiscal 1952, starting
next July 1.
In the meantime, Mr. Fleich-
mann said there will be in-
creasing numbers of more
limited controls, allocating steel
and other metals for refineries,
power plants and other "defence-
supporting" industries, as well
as regulations curtailing civilian
use of copper and other metals.
A 35 per cent cut in
aluminum becomes effective on
Jan. 1.
Earlier today, the NPA
banned the construction of bars
and saloons.
Also, the NPA allocated
10,000 tons of steel monthly
to build 12 new Great Lakes
ore carriers and other cargo
vessels. It said the ships would
support the planned expansion
of steel producing plants.—As-
sociated Press.

Stormy Co. Meeting In New York

New York, Nov. 15.
After a stormy two and three
hour session, stock-
holders of the American
Telephone and Telegraph Com-
pany today approved a billion
dollar financing plan to con-
tinue the Bell system's huge
expansion programme.
The special meeting was
frequently interrupted by heated
discussions of the strike of
the CIO Communication Work-
ers of America against the
subsidiary Western Electric
Company.
A number of strikers who
also held stock in the company
were among the more than 900
stockholders crowding the
auditorium. More than 30
speakers were heard.
The programme approved by
the stockholders is designed
to enable the Bell System's in-
dividual telephone companies to
meet the continuing demand for
new telephones.—Associ-
ated Press.

TEXTILE MARKET

New York, Nov. 15.
The cotton textile market
was firm today as offerings
through the first quarter of
next year became tighter.
There was some buying of
print cloths through the first
quarter of next year, but the
sold-up condition among mills
curtailed the volume of sell-
ing.
The wool goods market was
firm but quiet.
Rayon goods were steady.—
Associated Press.

Immediate Aid For Spain

Washington, Nov. 15.
The Marshall Plan Adminis-
tration announced today that
aid for Spain under the \$32-
500,000 plan approved by Con-
gress would get under way im-
mediately.

The Economic Co-operation
Administration said that the
United States Export-Import
Bank would be the opera-
ting agency for the loan
through procedures to be
worked out between the ECA,
the Export-Import Bank and
the State Department, under
the direction of President
Truman.

The ECA announcement dis-
posed of speculation that Presi-
dent Truman, who expressed
his disapproval of the proposed
loan when it was before Con-
gress, might withhold or
freeze the funds voted by Con-
gress.—Reuter.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local
currency exchange market this
morning at the following rates:
Sterling note (per £) 1014
U.S. dollars (per \$1) 42.25
Indonesian (per 100) 37.00
Siam (per 100) 37.00
Singapore (per 100) 37.00
Hong Kong (per 100) 37.00
—Associated Press.

Export Permit Order

Buenos Aires, Nov. 15.
The Ministry of Economy to-
day ordered all cotton and wool
exported to obtain export per-
mits, effective immediately.
—Associated Press.

Japanese Bonds Up In London

London, Nov. 15.
Japanese bonds moved
upward to 36 today on
the London Stock Ex-
change. Turnover was
small on a quietly firm
market.
Gains of 1/16 to 1/4 were
widespread in British Gov-
ernment bonds. A strong
demand developed for oil
shares in late trading.
The Financial Times
index was 118.1, up 0.4.—
Associated Press.

Wall Street Manages To Break Even

New York, Nov. 15.
The stock market held just
about even today in the first
session after the Administration
proposals for an excess profits
tax were announced.
Late weakness in motors
offset selective strength in
some rails and other issues.
The market shifted by more
than \$1 a share.
Those showing appreciable
gains included John Manville,
Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Bal-
timore and Ohio, Pan American
Airways, International Nickel,
Eastern Kodak, Douglas Air-
craft and Goodrich.
In losing territory were
Chrysler, General Motors, Mc-
gomery Ward, Adolph Coors,
Chemical, Anaconda Copper,
Lows and Caterpillar Tractor.
Dow Jones averages:
20 Industrials 220.52
15 Rails 68.05
10 Utilities 40.79
—Associated Press.

Easier Tone Of London Tin

London, Nov. 15.
The tin market was easier
this morning. Turnover was 40
tons, including five tons for
spot.
Prices closed at the end of
the official morning session
today as follows:
Spot tin sellers 1,045
Business done at 1,050
Three-months tin buyers 1,050
Settlement 1,050, 1,010
Business done at 1,040, 1,010
Settlement 1,050
—United Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
BERBER LINE
M.S. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo
is being discharged into the Hong
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Co's godown where it will be
at consignees risk and subject to
the Wharf's terms and condition of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on the 15th November,
1950.

To comply with the General
Bonded Warehouse Regulations, the
consignees must have a Revenue
Officer in attendance when dam-
aged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer
godown, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 16th Novem-
ber, 1950 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be
reflected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents
Hong Kong, 10th Nov., 1950

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Agents
Hong Kong, 10th Nov., 1950

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DEPARTMENTS
18 Pedder Street, Tel. 30311.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO
Straits & Calcutta 4 p.m. 18th Nov.
S.S. "HINDUSTAN" 10th Nov.
S.S. "WINGBANG" 22nd Nov.
S.S. "YAKBANG" 22nd Nov.
S.S. "HANGBANG" 22nd Nov.
S.S. "CHUNBANG" 22nd Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM
S.S. "HANGBANG" 8 p.m. 10th Nov.
S.S. "YAKBANG" 4 p.m. 17th Nov.
S.S. "WINGBANG" 21st Nov.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading for MADRAS via
PONDICHERRY via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON,
LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHAD DATU & SEMPORNA via
Bandakha.

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO
S.S. "BALUCHISTAN" 22nd Nov.
S.S. "EASTERN GLORY" 1st Dec.
S.S. "KARIM" 12th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM
S.S. "BALUCHISTAN" 20th Nov.
S.S. "EASTERN GLORY" 25th Nov.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading for Tasmania, New
Zealand and Pacific Island Ports.

GLEN LINE LTD.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT
m.v. "GLENORCHY"
Leads at Kowloon Wharf 18th November, sails 21st
November, for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said,
Genoa, Naples, London, Rotterdam/Amsterdam, Ham-
burg, Antwerp. Due London 1st January.

m.v. "GLENARTNEY"
Leads 4th December, sails 7th December for Straits,
Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Tangier, Casablanca,
London, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Amsterdam, Hamburg.
Due London 14th January.

(Carriage of goods to be loaded via other ports to load/discharge cargo)
SCHEDULED ARRIVALS FROM LONDON
m.v. "GLENORCHY" Leave London Due H.K.
m.v. "GLENARTNEY" 4th Nov. 25th Nov.
m.v. "GLENARVY" 21st Nov. 25th Dec.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
m.v. "FLINTSHIRE" Sailed 8th Dec.

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS
m.v. "BRITISH PRINCE" Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K.
m.v. "EASTERN PRINCE" 14th Nov. 3rd Dec. 30th Dec.
EAST COAST, CANADA & U.S.A. via SUEZ

m.v. "BRITISH PRINCE"
Leads 12th Dec. for Japan, Philippines, Java, Singa-
pore, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York.
Vessel may call at Saigon and Siam.

Cargo for St. John (N.B.) Montreal and Bermuda with trans-
shipment at Halifax or New York.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
All intending passengers should register their
names as far as possible in advance of the time
at which they wish to leave.

PACIFIC TRANSPORT LINES

ARRIVALS FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Sails S.F. Due H.K.
S.S. "HONGKONG TRANSPORT" 11th Nov. 18th Nov.
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT" 15th Nov. 25th Dec.
S.S. "AMERICA TRANSPORT" 9th Dec. 8th Jan.

TO TAKUBAR, NAGOYA,
SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA &
U.S.A.
Sails S.F. Due H.K.
S.S. "HONGKONG TRANSPORT" 20th Nov. 16th Dec.

TO TAKUBAR, NAGOYA,
SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU & U.S.A.
Sails H.K. Due S.F.
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT" 8th Dec. 3rd Jan.

Through bills of lading issued to any Port in
North America & to South American Ports.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

18 Pedder Street Tel. 30311

WATERMAN

STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE ALA USA

WATERMAN LINE EXPRESS

FREIGHT SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST VIA JAPAN
S.S. "ANDREW JACKSON" Due about 18th Nov. 1950
S.S. "ALAWAY" 28th Nov. 1950

DIRECT FOR
NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA
VIA JAPAN & HONOLULU
S.S. "ANDREW JACKSON" Sails about 27th Nov. 1950
S.S. "ALAWAY" 28th Nov. 1950

ALSO ACCEPTING TRANSHIPMENT CARGO FOR
GULF PORTS.

WALLEN & CO., LTD.

Agents
Rongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
Telephone 2884

Student Fined For Dangerous Driving

An accident in King Kwong Street, Happy Valley, on the night of October 25 when a car mounted the pavement, knocked down a small girl carried her underneath the car for a distance of about eight feet was recalled at Central this morning when a Mandarin student, Chiu Kwong-tin, aged 23, pleaded guilty before Mr. Hin-shing Lo to charges of driving without a licence, driving in a dangerous manner and driving without owner's consent.

The smartly-dressed defendant, who was on bail of \$2,000, was fined a total of \$850 with the alternative of three months in prison. He was also ordered to pay the maximum compensation of \$300 to the injured girl's mother. Defendant voluntarily offered an additional \$100. The girl was in Queen Mary Hospital until November 12.

Prosecuting, Sub-Ins. Yuen said that about 11.15 p.m. on October 25, a girl, Hui Yung, aged eight, was walking on the north side pavement of King Kwong Street when defendant, who was driving private car 2214 in an easterly direction suddenly, and for an unknown reason, mounted the pavement and knocked down the girl. The vehicle carried her for about eight feet and the girl then lay on the road. The car did not come to a stop until after a skid of 60 feet. There was no mechanical defect in the car.

Mr. Lo (to defendant): You have pleaded guilty willingly; you should be dealt with leniently.

The girl's mother, Li Sui-chun, of 30, King Kwong Street, said that she wanted compensation and she was informed that the maximum that the Court could allow was \$300 with the alternative of three months' gaol for the defendant.

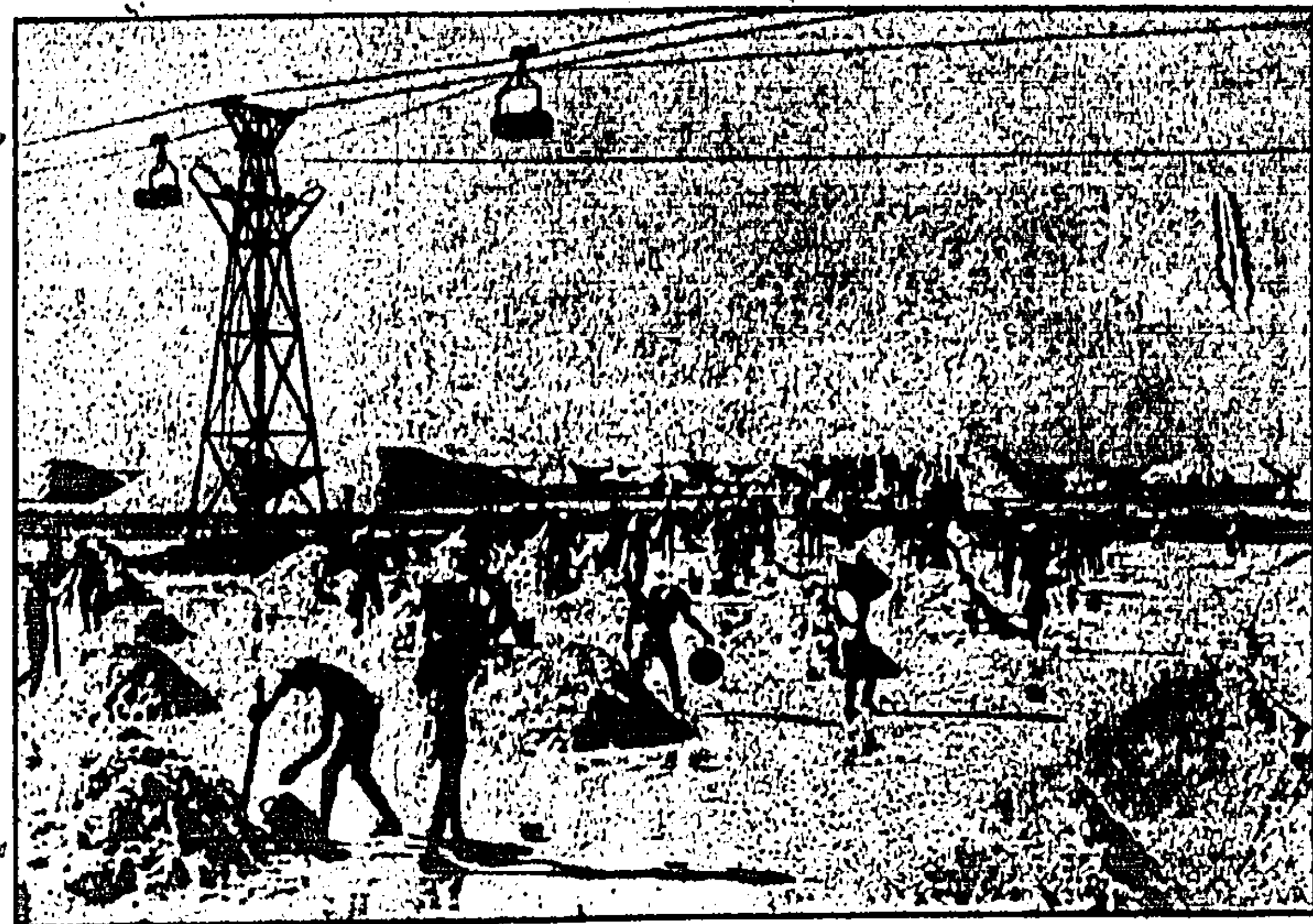
ANOTHER \$100
His Worship (to defendant): You can hear her more compensation if you want to; you are not forced to do so.

Defendant: I am not in a position to give her more. Can you give her \$200 extra? I will voluntarily offer her \$100.

In imposing the fines as stated above, his Worship remarked that the poor children in the Colony had to play in the streets owing to lack of playgrounds and parks. "Pavements are for pedestrians to walk on and not for cars to mount," he advised defendant.

Replying to the Magistrate, defendant said that he was studying English at a private school and had been in the Colony for a year.

Salt Extracted From Red Sea



Bare footed natives at work among piles of salt at the Massawa salt fields on the Red Sea in East Africa. The fields produce about 600 tons of salt a day, extracted from the sea water by the fierce sun. Under Italian management, the fields provide salt for the Middle East and Far East.—AP Picture.

Young Lad Steals Gold Neck Chain

Ordered Six Strokes
Of The Cane

A 15-year-old student of No. 13 Peel Street, second floor, was ordered six strokes of the cane and to be put on three years' probation by Mr. Thomas Tam at Central this morning for stealing a gold neck chain.

According to the prosecution, at 10 a.m. yesterday a 61-year-old woman, Lam Yun-lin was playing with her grandson, Lo Ming-tak outside No. 5 Ying Fui Terrace when defendant approached and offered to play ping-pong with the child. Later defendant stole the gold neck chain from the child without the knowledge of the grandmother and he left in a hurried manner.

After the old woman had discovered the loss of the chain she went to look for defendant whom she suspected had stolen the chain. Later defendant was seen walking along Tung Street, near Queen's Road Central and was arrested after Police had been informed. On way to the Police Station, defendant admitted having stolen the chain and had sold it for \$35, \$15 of which were found in defendant's possession at the time of his arrest. The rest of the money defendant alleged, he had handed to an unknown man.

Hospital Shroff's Lapse

CONVICTED OF LARCENY
AND FORGERY

A fine of \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment was meted out to Lee Kam-ting, alias Peter Lee, 25-year-old Queen Mary Hospital shroff, by Mr. Reynolds at Central this morning when he was convicted of larceny of \$10 by public servant and forging a document on August 6 with intent to defraud.

In passing sentence, Mr. Reynolds said that although he agreed with the prosecution that this was a serious case involving the defrauding of the public, there was only evidence showing it was an isolated incident of a foolish young man. The defendant, a Grade III clerk of the General Clerical Service, Hongkong Government, was sentenced on the first charge and cautioned on the charge of forging with intent. He was defended by Mr. M. A. de Silva.

Det.-Sub-Inspector C.J. Askew conducted the prosecution. The defendant's arrest was brought about by the discovery of an entry in a book at Queen Mary Hospital purporting to show that a hospital refund of \$10 had already been paid to a former patient, who had not in fact received it. The complainant, Cheng Wai-ye, of 31 Hollywood Road, first floor, was admitted to the hospital for childbirth on July 23, where she was told to pay a \$10 deposit. This she did.

A few days after her discharge, she returned to the hospital to have her baby's vaccination examined, and was reminded by other people who were there for the same purpose about the deposit money. On August 6, Chan came to the shroff's office at the hospital with a view to getting the refund money back. The senior shroff was told about the loss of the receipt. On looking up the deposit book, however, he found that \$10 was entered as having been refunded to the complainant on August 6.

The senior shroff then took out a duplicate receipt from the safe which contained an ink-finger-print, and sent for defendant. The latter took the duplicate receipt, went out of the room with the complainant, obtained her signature on the slip and handed her \$10.

The matter was reported by the senior shroff. After Inspector Askew had finished his cross-examination of the defendant this morning, Mr. Silva addressed the Court. He said it was his suggestion that the highest the prosecution could put the case was that the defendant was keeping the money for himself, pending the arrival of the complainant to collect it, falling which he intended keeping it for himself.

Counsel asked the Court to regard his client's case as an isolated incident by a foolish young man, and not as an international defrauding of money by a criminal in his position as a shroff.

NOT A CRIMINAL.
Pointing out that this was not the case of stealing the Government's money, Mr. Silva said he suggested that in most commercial firms, an act like this would result in the sacking of the man, but not in a criminal prosecution.

Both the Police Constable and the suspected robber who were critically wounded during an exchange of gunfire in Boundary Street ten days ago were reported this morning to be making satisfactory progress in Kowloon Hospital.

The P.C. Sit Wai-kwai, was seriously hurt in the back by a bullet fired at him by a suspected robber. He was taken to the hospital in a private ambulance. The public would not be told the names of the men involved in the shooting.

New Kowloon Police Station Opened MAGNIFICENT BUILDING

"Most Modern Of Its Kind
In The Far East"

A policeman's life will be a happy one in the new Kowloon City Police Station which the Hon M. M. Watson, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council and Senior Unofficial Justice of the Peace declared formally open this morning. The magnificent newly constructed buildings and their amenities are something which have not been before in Hong-kong police circles, and members of other divisions this morning cast covetous glances at the luxurious appointments.

Shortly after 9.30 a.m. the Hon M.M. Watson arrived with the Commissioner of Police, Mr. D.W. Macintosh, CMG, OBE, and they proceeded in company with the Commanding Officer, Kowloon, Acting Assistant Commissioner Tyrer, to the fine wide concrete slab parade ground where Mr. Watson inspected the guard of honour.

The Commissioner addressing the assembled units and guests said that this was the first divisional station to be built since the war. He was extremely grateful to the Hon M.M. Watson who represented the Justices of the Peace, those "watchdogs of the public" who administered justice, inspected hospitals and prisons, and received so little credit for their good work, for coming to open the Kowloon City station. In the new building, declared Mr. Macintosh, conditions for "uninvited guests" had been much improved and the police quarters were worthy of men who had to work long hours on arduous duty and needed decent accommodation.

The Hon M. M. Watson said that he was very conscious of the honour of being asked to open the important new public building.

THE MOST MODERN
"On behalf of my fellow Justices of the Peace I thank the Commissioner for his thought and the opportunity it has afforded us of identifying the Justices of the Peace with police work. In connection with the work of the Justices of the Peace I should perhaps mention that they are regularly holding a court of summary jurisdiction on the Hongkong side which relieves the regular magistrates of a great deal of work."

The Commissioner's idea to which I owe my presence here today is due to his appreciation of the work of that court and the hope that the work and influence of the body of the Justices of the Peace may be widened.

The building, replacing one which was totally destroyed during the war, was certainly the most modern of its kind in the Far East, with light airy accommodation which provided healthy living and working space unthought of before the war, said Mr. Watson, and the benefits of the careful planning had also been extended to those in custody. In the cell block, for the first time in the Colony's history, there was proper segregation of the sexes and the young from the old.

Attention had also been given to members of the public. They had vastly improved facilities for conducting business at the police station. It was needless to emphasise the benefits to morale to be gained from the furnishing of all reasonable and comfortable accommodation for the police in their off duty hours, he continued. Emergencies of the service compelled most police to reside in and about barracks and their lot had been well attended to in the provision of amenities.

Mr. Watson praised the smartness and efficiency of the graduates from the Police Training School and the success of its methods as seen daily by the public, and evinced by reports of the great success achieved against the all too prevalent forces of disorder. The public had great admiration for the Hongkong Police force for their many gallant deeds, performed in the ordinary course of their duties, unfortunately sometimes at the cost of life and limb.

FARRIGHTED
It had been brought to its present admirable and satisfactory state largely through the efforts and personality of the present Commissioner, whose commendable work had been given a further impetus by the arrival of the new station. The public would not be told the names of the men involved in the shooting.

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Prison For Travelling Trader

On two counts of larceny by bailor, Kwun Wah, 20, a travelling trader, was sentenced to six months by Mr. d'Almeida at Kowloon this morning.

A fellow villager of the defendant, Chung Yin-tong, salesman of a photographic shop at No. 22 China Street, was fined \$1,000 on two counts of receiving stolen property.

According to the Police, Chan Man the complainant reported to Yaumatei Police Station on October 24 that first defendant absconded with a consignment of photographic accessories and two Leica cameras valued at \$4,803. The goods were entrusted to defendant to be taken to Canton.

First defendant was arrested on October 20 and he took the Police to No. 22 China Street where the second defendant was found. Second defendant was in charge of the shop and he admitted buying the goods from Kwun for \$1,000, including the two cameras which valued at \$1,500 each.

Part of the goods had been sold by second defendant, but the rest of the stuff which was recovered by the Police was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

Charge Withdrawn

Cheung Sai-loy, 40, in charge of cargo junk No. 881V, appeared before Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning charged with anchoring her junk at a distance of less than 100 yards from the low water mark off Kennedy Town Wharf on Wednesday morning.

Sub-Ins. Nippard appeared and asked that the charge be withdrawn as the owners, the Tai Kee and Company, had obtained permission from the Marine Department for the junk to go ashore to work cargo that morning. However, the letter was not shown to the Marine Police when they boarded the junk.

Inspector Nippard then submitted the letter in Court. After reading the letter, Mr. Low granted the application made by the Prosecution.

Firm's Manager Fined \$150

Tso Fook-sang, manager of Messrs. Tak, Cheung, Tailors and Fitters, was fined \$150 at Central this morning when he appeared before Thomas Tam to answer a summons preferred against him.

Tso was summoned for having failed to submit a return containing the names and places of residence and the full amount of remuneration of all persons employed by him, receiving remuneration in excess of a minimum figure fixed by the assessor.

Mr. W.E. Manson of the Inland Revenue Department prosecuted. Mr. Alfred Y. Ho, defence counsel, pleaded guilty on defendant's behalf, saying that his client was under the impression that the assessor had submitted an application, that he would be granted an extension.

Mail Notices

Surface Christmas mail will be closed at the G. Post Office as follows: Letters and parcels, Nov. 17; U.S.A. parcels, Nov. 17; letters, Nov. 17; wall letters and parcels, Nov. 17; Australia, Nov. 17; letters and parcels, Nov. 17; East Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French North Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French West Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French India, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Madagascar, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Reunion, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Mauritania, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Senegal, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Guinea, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Sierra Leone, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Liberia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Ivory Coast, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Upper Volta, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Chad, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Cameroon, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Gabon, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Congo, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Zaire, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Angola, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Namibia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French South Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Botswana, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Swaziland, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Lesotho, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Mozambique, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Malawi, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Zambia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Zimbabwe, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French South Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French North Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Central Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French East Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French West Rhodesia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French South-West Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Namibia, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French South Africa, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; French Botswana, letters and parcels, Nov. 17; 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